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Selected Factors Associated with Age-specific Net Migration for South Dakota, 1970-1980

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SELECTED FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980

BY

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This thesis is approved as a creditable and independent investigation by a candidate for the degree, Doctor of Philosophy, and is acceptable as meeting the thesis requirements for this degree. Acceptance of this thesis does not imply that the conclusions reached by the candidate are necessarily the conclusions of the major department.

Thesis Adviser, Dr. Robert T. Wagner Date /

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SELECTED FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970 to 1980

Abstract

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Under the supervision of Dr. Robert T. Wagner

A study of South Dakota net migration was conducted to (1) determine the extent of age-specific migration from 1970-80; (2) compare current age-specific migration patterns with the previous decade; and (3) determine selected socio-demographic factors associated with the 1970-80 migration for the 20-29 age group.

The unit of analysis was the county. Multiple regression was used, and Lee's model provided the theoretical framework.

Analysis of Objective One revealed that: from 1970 to 1980, (1) South Dakota experienced total net out-migration of 26,384 persons; (2) twelve five-year age categories experienced net out-migration; (3) the 20-29 age group accounted for 73 percent of the total net out-migrants; and (4) women out-migrated in larger numbers and at slightly later ages than men.

Analysis of Objective Two showed that: (1) South Dakota experienced net out-migration for both the 1960s and 1970s; (2) net out-migration during the 1970s was less than the 1960s; (3) more age categories experienced net out-migration in the 1960s than in the 1970s; and (4) the 20-29 age group accounted for 40 percent of the total net out-migrants for the 1960s, but for 73 percent of the total in the 1970s.

Analysis of Objective Three revealed five socio-demographic factors accounted for 79 percent of the observed variation in the age 20-29 net migration in the state, including the rate of migration for the 20-29 age group in the 1960s, three employment characteristics, and median income level.

For counties experiencing net in-migration for the 20-29 age group during the 1970s, median education levels accounted for 70 percent of the observed variation in the age 20-29 migration.

Counties experiencing net out-migration for the 20-29 age group show that 78 percent of the observed variation in migration for that age group was accounted for by the age 20-29 migration rate in the 1960s, family status scores, median income levels, manufacturing employment rates, health status scores and housing availability.

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SELECTED FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980

Introduction

There are many factors which contribute to population distribution and redistribution in the United States. According to Lee, the most important of these is internal migration. He states that the United States is " . . . a nation of migrants, and . . . always have [sic] been." (Lee 1965:123-127)

While internal migration is continuing in the United States, it appears that population redistribution is shifting. One can no longer make the previously safe assumptions that large metropolitan areas will experience population growth while rural areas experience decline, or that the Coasts will automatically grow at the expense of other areas of the country. According to Beale (1981:1), the 1970 to 1980 decade is " . . . the first time in more than 160 years [that] the population growth rate in the United States was higher in rural and small town communities than in metropolitan areas." The North Central Region of the United States and South Dakota appear to be undergoing shifting trends as well. (Fuguitt 1978:4)

The State of South Dakota has been experiencing a net out-migration for several decades; however, the magnitude of this phenomenon has shown a marked decline. From 1950 to 1960, the State lost 14.4 percent of its population through out-migration and 13.6 percent from 1960 to 1970. The out-migration rate dropped to only

4 percent in the 1970 to 1980 decade. (Riley and Baer 1981:1) These percentage declines represent net out-migration figures of 93,962 persons from 1950 to 1960, 92,560 from 1960 to 1970, and 26,384 from 1970 to 1980.

Statement and Importance of the Problem

It is the purpose of this study, then, to examine migration for the State of South Dakota over the 1970 to 1980 decade. More specifically, the problem under investigation is:

What socio-economic and demographic factors are associated with age-specific migration for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980?

This study is important for four reasons. First of all, migration is an important component of population change. This is especially true for South Dakota which has a history of high out-migration. Nearly two decades ago Beale (1964:272) stated that the need for " . . . additional attention to the demography of depopulation of rural areas and for the insight that such research can provide seems to be rising."

Secondly, this study is important because of the duality of the impact of selective migration. Much research has been conducted dealing with the impact of migration on the area of destination, but not as much is known about the impact upon the areas of origin. According to Bogue (1969:794), the impact of rural to urban migration is greater on the rural than the urban area. This study will provide insight into questions which arise concerning understanding of and

planning for depopulation.

Thirdly, this study is important because of the age selectivity of migration. Not all age groups experience migration at equal rates. South Dakota has experienced out-migration in many age groups, but has been especially affected by young-adult out-migration. (Pew 1968:49) This study will enhance the understanding of such age-specific migration.

Fourthly, this study has theoretical implications. As will be discussed in Chapter III, Lee's migration model will be used as part of the theoretical framework to explain population change. Lee includes in his model factors associated with the places of origin and destination, personal factors and intervening obstacles. This study will test some of Lee's assumptions and help assess the extent to which this model is applicable to the study of age-specific migration for South Dakota.

Objectives of the Study

There are three main objectives to this study. The first of these is descriptive, the others analytical. The objectives are to:

1. Determine the extent of age-specific migration for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980;

2. Compare South Dakota's current age-specific migration patterns with the previous decade; and

3. Determine selected socio-economic and demographic factors associated with the 1970 to 1980 migration for the 20-29 age group for South Dakota.

Organization of Dissertation

The remaining chapters of this dissertation are organized as follows:

1. Chapter II examines recent pertinent literature relative to rural migration.

2. Chapter III discusses the theoretical framework for the dissertation and states the research hypotheses.

3. Chapter IV contains a description of the research methods used and provides operational definitions for the selected variables and concepts.

4. Chapter V consists of an analysis and summary of the findings of the study relative to Objectives One and Two.

5. Chapter VI consists of an analysis and summary of the findings of the study relative to Objective Three.

6. Chapter VII contains summary, conclusions, implications, and recommendations for further research pertaining to the problem examined in this dissertation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Migration has always played an important role in the population distribution and redistribution of the United States. Nearly 130 years ago Census Superintendent Joseph Kennedy (1853:15) thought its role would be short-lived, however.

> The roving tendency of rural people is incidental to the peculiar condition of this country, and each succeeding Census will prove that it is diminishing. When the fertile plains of the West shall have been filled up, and men of scanty means cannot by a mere change of location acquire a homestead, the inhabitants of each State will become comparatively stationary, and our countrymen will exhibit that attachment to the homes of their childhood, the want of which is sometimes cited as an unfavorable trait in our national character.

Superintendent Kennedy obviously made an incorrect prediction, as migration continues to be a powerful force in the demographic structure of the United States. Each year one in five Americans changes residence and one in fourteen migrates from his county of origin to another. Furthermore, little change is foreseen in this trend. (Weller and Bouvier 1981:215)

Weller and Bouvier served to reinforce Bogue (1959:186-8), who earlier stated that migration occupies an important place in demographic analysis because of the way migration affects both the areas of origin and destination, reallocates human resources, facilitates cultural diffusion and social integration, and aids in the adjustment of economic and ecological equilibriums. Riley and Wagner (1971) focused upon South Dakota, stating that the continued

net out-migration over the past several decades has important ramifications for the State's future population structure.

The review of literature cited in this study focuses upon migration research. It begins with literature related to the concept, migration. This is followed by an overview of literature related to recent rural-urban migration trends. The next section reviews studies that examine selected social, economic and demographic factors associated with migration. The last section reports literature that deals with the effects of migration on areas of origin and destination.

Migration: Conceptual Definitions

Migration has been defined variously by a host of demographers, economists, and sociologists. Bogue (1969:757-8) uses four main classifications of migration and defines them as follows: in-migration refers to the movement of persons into an area; out-migration is the movement of persons from an area; gross migration refers to the total number of in and out population movers of an area; and net migration refers to the plus or minus difference between the in and out population change.

Mangalam and Schwarzweller (1970:7) state that migration

> ". . . is a relatively permanent moving away of a collectivity, called migrants, from one geographical location to another, preceded by decision-making on the part of the migrants on the basis of hierarchically ordered set of values or valued ends and resulting in change in the interactional system of the migrants.

Lee (1966:51) defines migration, somewhat more simply, as a "permanent or semipermanent change of residence." Thomlinson (1965:210)

makes a distinction between movers and migrants. A mover is an individual who changes his place of residence, but stays within a specified political boundary, whereas a migrant changes his place of residence and crosses a political boundary in the process.

Thus migration has several definitions and may be examined from a variety of points of view.

Recent Rural and Urban Migration Trends

Rural depopulation has been a part of American history. In 1897 Roberts (81) stated:

> During the last quarter of a century farm machinery, inventive genius, and new discoveries . . . have made it possible for one man to produce four times as much of many farm products as formerly. If a greater percent of the farm boys did not find some other occupation . . . it is evident that there would not be employment for all . . . .
>
> The exodus from the farm was inevitable and justified . . . .

While it is true that there continues to be a declining need for agricultural laborers, the rural-urban migration trend has taken a change in course. Since the 1940s non-metropolitan population has declined while metropolitan population has increased. This trend was reversed in the 1970s. New York City alone lost nearly eleven percent of its population from 1970 to 1980. In fact, most of the large metropolitan areas experienced population decreases over the 1970 to 1980 decade. Areas of the country showing population gains in the 1970s include the Sunbelt, suburbs and non-metropolitan counties. (Berry and Silverman 1980:2)

Little attention appears to have been paid to rural in-migration

in demographic research prior to the mid-1970s. DeJong and Humphrey (1976:527) used the Rural Sociology journal as a case in point.

> Of . . . twenty-eight major articles on migration . . . [from 1965 to 1974], fourteen were primarily concerned with rural to urban migration while only four considered topics related to migration to non-metropolitan areas.

Fuguitt and Beale (1976:15) noticed a change in migration in the mid 1970s stating that the " . . . picture of population distribution in rural and small town America is anything but static." Morrison and Wheeler (1976) investigated the possibility that the non-metropolitan growth was merely a suburban sprawl. Their research indicates that counties with the fewest numbers of commuters had the most pronounced change in growth patterns in the early 1970s. Concurring evidence comes from Beale's (1976:954-6) study in which he found that the least densely populated counties and those counties which contained no cities with greater than 2500 population experienced the greatest growth in the early 1970s. McCarthy and Morrison (1978:27) lend support, noting that population increases occurred in all types of non-metropolitan areas, not merely those adjacent to metropolitan centers.

Zelinsky (1977:176) stated more strongly that the population increase in non-metropolitan areas which are not adjacent to metropolitan areas is "startling." He states that research into the reasons behind such growth is needed in order to:

> . . .confront those hundreds of remote, thinly settled and empathetically bucolic counties for whose recent demographic resurgence there is no halfway plausible economic rationale.

Sofranko and Williams (1980:4-6) also note this trend in their investigation of the North Central Region, indicating that the non-metropolitan growth rate is not likely due to spill-over from metropolitan areas. Fuguitt and Beale (1978:17) concur.

University of Pennsylvania geographer Dan Vining (Steinhart 1980:6) stated that there is " . . . virtually no rural county in the country not receiving net in-migration." DeAre and Long (1982:8) contend that the United States actually underwent "ruralization" in the 1970s, a phenomenon they label as " . . . a momentous demographic event."

It appears that the rural to urban migration trend which has existed in the United States for the past several decades has reversed, and nearly all types of rural areas are experiencing population gains.

Selected Factors Associated with Migration

People obviously migrate for a variety of reasons. Some move due to an economic push or pull. Others move to attend school or retire, and many move involuntarily (as in the case of children migrating with their parents). Ploch (1978:295) states that some move in order to improve their quality of life.

Several factors may be associated with such migration. This section of the literature review examines the relationship among selected economic, social and demographic variables and migration in the United States.

Economic Factors. There are economic pulls and pushes in operation at all levels of society. Ravenstein recognized this as early as

1889, noting that there is a large volume of migration arising from the inherent desire in most individuals to improve the material aspects of their lives. (Ravenstein 1889:286)

In 1936 Goodrich found that people generally tend to migrate from areas of low to high income. This has been supported by research covering each successive decade, including Mangus and McNamara (no date) for the 1940s, Anderson (1956:459) in the 1950s, Shryock (1963:403-9), Lee (1966:50-7) and Heer (1968:79) in the 1960s, and Beale in the 1970s. (1976:754-5)

Bogue (1969:753) states that migration can occur as an escape from one's environment or as a search for a better way of life. He notes that the opportunity for greater income acts as a "pull" toward areas of destination. (Bogue 1969:794)

Salkin and Nelson's (1977:75) Oklahoma study indicates that county income differentials tend to explain migration in that state, although a few contradictions to the trend are noted. These two authors suggest the hypothesis that " . . . job opportunity and differentials in opportunity . . . " account for more of the differences in migration than merely income variations.

Thomas related the economic conditions of the area to migration. She states that migration rates tend to be high in times of intensified economic activity, low in times of depressed economic activity. (Thomas 1938)

Lee (1966:55-6) supports this idea noting that:

> During boom times the usual areas of destination . . . expand rapidly, and relatively few persons, either migrants or others,

make the countermove. In times of depression, however, many migrants return to the area of origin, and others move toward the comparatively 'safer' non-industrialized areas.

The economic factors of occupation and income are often studied in relationship to migration. It is well documented that migrants tend to represent a bimodal portion of the population in regard to these two variables. The unemployed and the highly employable (professionals, for example) tend to be the most migratory. (Thomlinson 1965:228-9; Lee 1965:129; Bogue 1969:770, Wen 1976:565-70; Weller and Bouvier 1981:223). Bogue, however, noted in 1959 (386-7) that income is inversely related to migration.

Thomlinson's (1965:228-30) research on occupational categories indicates that farmers and farm managers tend to be characterized by low levels of migration, whereas operatives, service workers and laborers are characterized by higher than average migration rates. Fuguitt and Beale (1978:20) found that counties with higher proportions of persons employed in agriculture had a greater tendency toward population loss than did other counties for the 1950-1974 period. Flora and Thomas (1978:32-9) note that for the West North Central Region of the United States, the percent of the county population employed in manufacturing is positively associated with in-migration. West (1975:106-22) found this same relationship when comparing counties dominated by manufacturing versus counties dominated by agriculture, forestry, fishing and/or mining. He also found that counties with higher median family incomes had higher rates of in-migration.

Ladinsky's (1967:257-61) more specific research on the migration of professional indicates that their mobility tends to be affected by

several factors, including the cost of necessary equipment, proximity of clients, centrality of work, skill marketability, opportunity for advancement, standardization of working conditions, and professionalization.

Shryock (1963:403-9) found that the primary reasons for migration for persons in the 25-44 age category are job related. Long and Hanson (1979:5) discovered this same trend for adults, regardless of age.

However, DeJong and Humphrey (1976:536), Zelinsky (1977:176) and Williams (1981:186) caution against the over emphasis of economic correlates of migration, concluding that although economic factors are important, their significance may easily be overstated.

Thus, economic factors play a large role in the migration pattern of the United States, with bimodal segments of the population from the upper and lower ends of the social strata making up the largest portion of the migrants.

Age and Migration. The age factor in migration has been examined by many researchers.

Bowles (1957:4) notes that migration from rural to urban areas varies selectively by age and approaches a peak during early adulthood. She states:

> Much has been said about the socio-economic reasons for the age selectivity of migration. For several reasons rates are highest for persons just entering the working ages: (1) they are in search of economic opportunities and have usually formed no job attachments on farms, or only tenuous ones; (2) they are often at a breaking point in educational advancements; (3) most are relatively unattached as far as family responsibilities are concerned and are, thus, more free to move about; (4) they may not have formed as strong sentimental attachments for farm homes

> and communities as have some of the older persons; (5) many of them are eagerly in search of new experiences which they feel will be afforded to them in nonfarm areas.

This finding is supported by several researchers, including Thomas (1958), Riley and Pew (1967), Bogue (1969:791-4), Gustafson (1973:12), DeJong and Humphrey (1976:536), Long and Hanson (1979:11), and Berry and Dahmann (1980:33).

Lee (1966:56) noted that because graduation from high school and college generally occur at specific ages, they are instrumental in formulating the age differentiation witnessed in migration rates.

Since some of these migrating young adults are parents, they relocate their children with them. Thus, the migration rates for young children, specifically under the age of six, are higher than for older children. (Berry and Dahmann 1980:33)

At the opposite end of the age spectrum there appears to be a less pronounced, but important, trend for migration to increase also. Retirement areas are showing strong population increases (Beale 1975:9), and there is a slight increase in migration rates for persons in their sixties. (Gustafson 1973:12)

Tucker's (1976:435) study on the metropolitan to non-metropolitan migration trend indicates that persons of all age categories participated in this new trend, but that the non-metropolitan to metropolitan migration for the twenty-five to thirty-five age group was no less pronounced from 1970 to 1975 than from 1965 to 1970.

It appears, then, that age-selective migration takes place, with young adults, small children and the retired age groups constituting

the more migratory portion of the population.

Sex and Migration. A number of studies have investigated the association between sex and migration. Ravenstein (1889:288) concluded in 1889 that there were gender differences in regard to migration. He stated that females " . . . predominate among short-journey migrants." Lee (1965:129) concurred, noting that most long distance migrants are males, and Thomlinson (1965:227) and Bogue (1969:764-5) agree with this finding. Barclay (1958:279) stated that most migrants, overall, are males.

Bogue (1969:167) found that women have a tendency to migrate from rural areas at a higher rate and at a younger age than men, although in earlier research Bogue (1959:377) found that these differences were not great. Thomlinson (1965:232) noted that when such a phenomenon occurs the sex ratio declines in the city and rises in the country.

Thus, sex is associated with migration, with males more migratory than females.

Education and Migration. Research indicates that there is a positive relationship between education and migration. (Lee 1965:129; Thomlinson 1965:228; Heer 1968:78; Bogue 1969:794; Berry and Dahmann 1980:33 and Weller and Bouvier 1981:223). This correlates highly with research on migration and occupation in that the most highly educated tend to be the most employable and the most mobile.

Family Status and Migration. Research on family status indicates that the single, separated and divorced are more mobile than the married.

(Lee 1965:129) Although marital status is associated with migration for both men and women (Shryock and Larmon 1965:595-92), it appears to have a greater effect upon women. (Shryock 1963:406)

DeJong and Humphrey (1976:536) found that the smaller the household size, the greater the tendency to migrate from metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas. Berry and Dahmann (1980:33) support this finding, noting that couples with no children migrate at higher rates than couples with children.

According to Rossi, most adults move as individuals, and not as family members. (Rossi, 1955)

Race and Migration. Regarding race and migration, studies show that Blacks tend to migrate at higher rates than Whites, but make shorter moves. (Berry and Dahmann 1980:33) Weller and Bouvier (1981:222) found this same trend, but noted that it appears to be less pronounced now than in the past.

These findings correlate closely with those concerning education, occupation and income in that non-Whites generally tend to have lower education, occupation and income levels than Whites.

Summary of Selected Factors Associated with Migration. The above research indicates that migration is selective and appears to vary with a number of factors. The most migratory segments of the population include those from the upper and lower levels of the social stratification spectrum, with the middle class characterized by lower levels of migration.

Young adults, small children, and those over sixty-five tend to migrate more than other age groups. Males, Whites and the more highly educated have higher rates of migration than do females, Blacks and those with lower levels of education.

The more unattached portions of the population, the single, separated and divorced also have higher rates of migration.

The Effect of Migration on Areas of Origin

Many areas have experienced population decline for several decades. The research cited above indicates that migration is selective and involves the continual loss of the highly educated and employable, a situation lamented by E. A. Ross in 1924. (Ross 1924:23) He stated:

> In New England there are rural communities which have been losing their best for three or four generations, leaving the coarse, dull and hide-bound . . . . In parts of [the Midwest] there are communities which remind one of fished out ponds populated chiefly by bull-heads and suckers.

Lee (1965:130) responded to this quote by stating that he " . . . cannot agree with E. A. Ross . . . [who stated] that migration acts to drain away the most promising citizens from areas of out-migration to the benefit of receiving areas." Lee contends that migrants tend to represent a bimodal portion of the population from areas of origin, thus selecting both the high and low ends of the population spectrum.

Heer (1968:78) stated that the political make-up of areas of origin are changed due to continued out-migration. Certain areas " . . . may lose their most intelligent or best educated persons, and

in addition their most rebellious and non-conforming elements--and for these reasons become unduly conservative."

Ploch (1978:293-303) researched the recent migration reversal toward rural areas and stated that the new trend may be viewed by non-metropolitan areas as a development resource.

Due to the age selectivity of out-migration of those of child-bearing age, it stands to reason that one of the effects of out-migration is a decreased potential for growth at areas of origin. Zelinsky (1962:517-8), Beale (1969:91-9) and Weller and Bouvier (1981:226) support this idea.

Age selectivity also leads to a high dependency ratio for areas of high out-migration. (Thomlinson 1965:210; Beale 1969:99) Thomlinson (1965:219) states that since many migrants leave upon their graduation from school, the costs of the education are borne by the areas of origin, and the benefits are reaped by the areas of destination.

Summary of Review of Literature

Migration, variously defined, has always played an important role in population change in the United States. Recent trends in migration have been toward the Sunbelt, suburbs and non-metropolitan areas, and away from the North-east, the North Central States, and large cities.

Migration trends are generally from areas of low and high economic standards, and higher in good economic times than poor.

The most migratory segment of the population includes the highly

employable, the unemployed, males, Blacks, singles, young adults and retirees.

Effects upon areas of origin and destination exist and appear to be significant regardless of the direction of the migration trend. In addition, rates of migration to or from an area depend upon factors associated with the areas of destination and origin.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to identify an appropriate theoretical framework within which this study can be conducted and knowledge increased. The first section consists of an examination of a broad, higher level theoretical orientation. The last section examines a narrower, more specific theory appropriate to the study of migration.

Population Model

Ford and DeJong (1970:3-14) have developed a broad theoretical framework suitable to the study of population dynamics (See Figure 1). Their analytical systems model is of particular significance to this study because it examines population composition and change at two levels, the element level and the systems level.

At the element level, characteristics of individual population factors are examined. These include such factors as age, sex, race and residence. Ford and DeJong show the relationship between these individual or element traits operating at the higher systems level. As Figure 1 shows, the element traits of population factors listed in the first column are functions of the element processes in Column Two. The concomitant changes in the system traits and processes are reflected in Columns Three and Four. Membership in a given population, for example,

FIGURE I

TRAITS AND PROCESSES OF A DEMOGRAPHIC SYSTEM[a]

Element trait	Element process	System trait	System process
Membership	Birth, death and migration	Size	Growth: gains through natality and in-migration minus loss through mortality and out-migration
Age	Aging	Age composition	Recomposition by Age
Sex and Race	--	Sex and Race composition	Restructuring by Sex and Race
Residence	Internal migration	Residential distribution	Redistribution by residence

[a](Ford and DeJong 1970:11)

is the consequence of the element processes of birth, death and migration. The system trait, size, is a consequence of growth or decline brought about through fertility, migration and mortality.

Ford and DeJong's analytical systems model is also of special value to this study in that it allows for the inclusion of a number of demographic variables to explain demographic processes and helps clarify the multiple relationships among those variables.

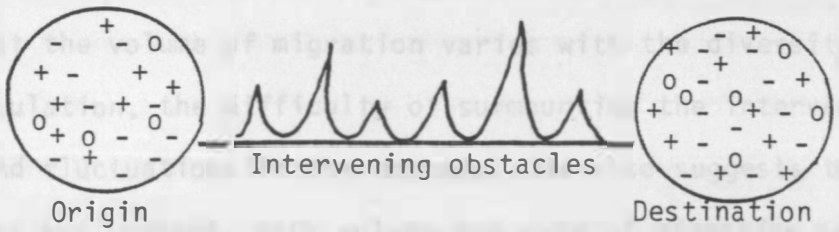
Migration Model

In 1966 Lee developed a general schema to help explain a " . . . series of factors in the acts of migration." (Lee 1966:47-57) He listed four types of factors relevant to migration.

1. Factors associated with the area of origin.
2. Factors associated with the area of destination.
3. Intervening obstacles.
4. Personal factors.

FIGURE 2

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION FACTORS AND INTERVENING OBSTACLES IN MIGRATION[a]



[a](Lee 1966:50)

Figure 2 illustrates these sets of factors. Positive factors

are shown as pluses, negative as minuses, and those of little consequence as zeroes. Plus factors at the area of origin tend to motivate the individual to remain at his residence, whereas plus factors at the place of destination tend to motivate the migrant to move to it. Zero factors are those of little consequence in the decision to relocate. What constitutes positive or negative factors depends to a certain extent upon the individual; however, certain factors tend to have a similar effect for large segments of the population. A famine, for example, does not normally hold members of a population in the place experiencing the food shortage, but is presumed to push residents to other localities.

Intervening obstacles are shown between the circles on Figure 2 and include such factors as distance, stage in the life cycle, number of dependents, and the ability to afford the cost of moving. Although distance is the most studied of these obstacles, Lee (1966:49) claims it is not necessarily the most important for all individuals.

From the framework cited above, Lee derives a series of hypotheses concerning the volume of internal migration, the development of migration streams and the characteristics of migrants. (1966:51-3) He hypothesizes that the volume of migration varies with the diversity of the area and population, the difficulty of surmounting the intervening obstacles and fluctuations in the economy. He also suggests that unless severe checks are imposed, both volume and rate of migration tend to increase with time.

Relative to streams of migration, Lee states that migration tends to take place largely within well defined streams and that for every

major migration stream, a counter-stream develops. The efficiency of the stream (ratio of stream to counterstream or net redistribution of population affected by the opposite flows) is high if the major factors in its development are minus factors at the place of origin, the places or origin and destination are dissimilar, the intervening obstacles are great and/or the economy is prosperous.

The characteristics of migrants, Lee posits, are selective, with those responding primarily to plus factors at destination being positively selected, those responding to minus factors at origin being negatively selected. He also contends that the degree of positive selection increases with the difficulty of the intervening obstacles, that there is a heightened propensity to migrate at certain stages of the life cycle, and that the characteristics of migrants tend to be intermediate between the characteristics of the population at origin and the population at destination. (Lee 1966:54-7)

Kammeyer and McClendon (1975:214-218) reviewed Lee's theory and found that it is " . . . in need of critical analysis and empirical testing to establish its utility and validity. . . ." In their examination of Lee, they found no support for the "diversity of area" concept put forth by Lee. These authors claim that Lee inappropriately moves from the individual migrant (or family) as the unit of analysis at the theoretical level to the aggregate and socio-ecological unit of analysis at the empirical level.

According to these two authors, Lee's hypotheses are best supported if the migrants are "innovative" rather than "conservative," following the Peterson typology. (1958:256-66) According to Peterson, conservative

migrants move in order to maintain their lifestyle, whereas innovative migrants move in order to change their lifestyle.

Lee's theory thus combines a number of factors in order to explain migration. Martin (1975:353) claims that this approach is desirable and that " . . . the best approach to understand migration and non-migration may be through the integration of sociological and economic views, with the former elucidating the different questions of cost and benefits inherent in the latter." He also states that a " . . . theoretical framework integrating both kinds of insight promises a better understanding of migration and non-migration than competition between separate views." (Martin 1975:358)

Thus, although some authors lament the lack of interdisciplinary theory in demography, Lee combines economic and sociological factors into his theory of migration.

Propositions

From the theoretical framework and review of literature come the following propositions.

1. The higher the proportion of negative factors at the place of origin the greater the tendency for out-migration.
2. The greater the proportion of positive factors at the places of destination the greater the tendency for out-migration.
3. The easier to overcome the intervening obstacles between the places of origin and destination are, the greater the tendency for out-migration.
4. The fewer the number of intervening obstacles, the greater the

tendency for out-migration.

5. Factors positively associated with migration include high unemployment, how median income levels, low median educational levels, high proportions of professionals, low proportions of farmers and farm managers, low housing availability and high proportions of the population engaged in manufacturing.
6. Factors negatively associated with migration include low unemployment, high median income levels, high median educational levels, low proportions of professionals, high proportions of farmers and farm managers, high housing availability and low proportions of the population engaged in manufacturing.

Therefore:

1. The greater the unemployment rates in a county, the greater the rate of out-migration.
2. Counties characterized by low median income levels in 1970 tend to have high rates of out-migration from 1970 to 1980.
3. Counties with low median educational levels in 1970 tend to have high out-migration from 1970 to 1980.
4. Counties with a high proportion of professionals in 1970 tend to have high out-migration from 1970 to 1980.
5. Counties with a high proportion of farmers and farm managers tend to have low out-migration from 1970 to 1980.
6. Counties with high rates of housing availability in 1970 tend to have low out-migration from 1970 to 1980.
7. Counties with a high proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing in 1970 have high in-migration from 1970 to 1980.

8. Counties with a good quality of life in 1970 have high in-migration from 1970 to 1980.

CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology employed to meet the objectives of the study. Also included are the unit of analysis, sources of data, dependent and independent variables, statistical methods, level of significance and null hypotheses.

Unit of Analysis and Sources of Information

When dealing with migration the ideal unit of analysis is the individual. Unfortunately information regarding individuals, their reasons for moving, distance moved, or push/pull factors associated with their migration is not available from census or vital statistics data. The smallest unit of analysis for this study, therefore, is the county. County data from census sources contain negligible error and encompass nearly the entire universe of this study. Vital Statistics data are also highly reliable and lend themselves appropriately to the use of the county as the unit of analysis.

Methodology for Objectives One and Two

Objective one of this dissertation is to determine the extent to which age-specific migration has occurred in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980. Tables and illustrations pertaining to this demographic process will be constructed to show its magnitude and direction.

Objective Two is to compare the 1970 to 1980 age-specific migration

With the previous decade for South Dakota. Tables and figures will also be used to demonstrate these comparisons.

In order to meet these two objectives a method for determining migration must be specified. The vital statistics form of the residual method is employed in this study. The following formulae illustrates the residual method used: (Wagner 1977:10-11)

To Compute Migration:

$$M_{T_o hj} = (P_{T_{o-10} hj} + P_{T_o hj}) - D_{o-10^{hj}}$$

To Compute Net Migration Rate:

$$NM_{o^{hj}} = \frac{M_{T_o hj} + M_{T_{o+5} hj}}{P_{T_o hj} + P_{T_{o+5} hj}} \div 2$$

In the above formulae, M refers to migration, P to population, T to time, h to age group, j to sex, D to death and NM to net migration.

Methodology for Objective Three

Objective Three is to determine selected socio-economic and demographic factors associated with the 1970 and 1980 migration for the 20-29 age group for South Dakota. The following is a discussion of dependent and independent variables and mode of analysis which address this objective.

Dependent Variable. The dependent variable for this study is the migration rate for ages 20-29, for South Dakota counties for the 1970 to 1980 decade.

Independent Variables. The following set of independent variables

are specified from the research hypotheses.

1. The proportion of unemployed persons to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

2. The median income level for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

3. The median education level for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

4. The proportion of the number of professional workers to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

5. The proportion of the number of farmers and farm managers to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

6. The proportion of the number of manufacturing workers to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

7. The ratio of the number of available housing units to the total county population for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

8. The score on the well-being scale of socio-economic status for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

9. The score on the well-being scale of health status for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

10. The score on the well-being scale of family status for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

11. The score on the well-being scale of alienation status for counties in South Dakota in 1970; and

12. The migration rate for the 20-29 age group for counties in South Dakota from 1960 to 1970.

Null Hypotheses

1. The set of selected independent variables will not contribute to the observed variations in the net migration rates for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 for all counties in South Dakota.

2. The set of selected independent variables will not contribute to the observed variations in the net migration rates for the 20-29 age group for counties in South Dakota experiencing in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

3. The set of selected independent variables will not contribute to the observed variations in the net migration rates for the 20-29 age group for counties in South Dakota experiencing out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

Mode of Analysis

The statistical method employed is a step-wise least squares multi-variate linear regression. This method of analysis accounts for the variability in the dependent variable as it is related to changes in the independent variables. This program permits the researcher to test for multiple effects by assessing the relative importance of each of the independent variables as they were added or deleted, allowing some measure of the extent to which each of the independent variables contributes to the explained variation in the dependent variable when a given level of significance is specified. The level of significance specified for this study is .05.

The formula for the regression equation assumed is as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \ldots b_kx_k.$$

Once this process is completed, the independent variables which emerge as statistically significant will be further studied. An analysis of the regression of the variable with the actual proportionate change in that variable will be conducted in order to determine the extent to which that particular independent variable contributes directly to age-specific migration.

Definitions

All terms requiring definition are defined at the time of their occurrence in the manuscript.

CHAPTER V

DESCRIPTION

It is the purpose of this chapter to describe age-specific migration for South Dakota and to compare current migration patterns with those of the past decade, thereby fulfilling the first two objectives of the study. These two objectives are:

1. To determine the extent of age-specific migration for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980; and

2. To compare South Dakota's current age-specific migration patterns with those of the previous decade.

Objective One: Age-Specific Migration, 1970-1980

The first objective of the study was to determine the extent of age-specific migration occurring in the state from 1970 to 1980. Consequently, data were gathered for the state as a whole, controlling for age-specific and age/sex specific migration. A listing of county data is found in Appendix 1.

Age-Specific Migration. The extent to which age-specific migration occurred in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980 is determined through the use of the vital statistics residual method described in Chapter IV. For reporting purposes five-year categories were used.

Table 1 portrays the age-specific population for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980 and reports the net number of migrants and the rate of net migration for that decade by age group.

According to Table 1, the population of South Dakota increased from 665,507 in 1970 to 690,768 in 1980, a growth of 25,261 persons, or 3.4

TABLE 1

AGE-SPECIFIC MIGRATION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980

AGES	NUMBER OF MIGRANTS	MIGRATION RATE	POPULATION 1970	POPULATION 1980
0-4	- 1021	- 3.4	54,258	58,446
5-9	- 1040	- 3.7	68,635	52,871
10-14	1588	2.9	74,505	54,400
15-19	298	0.4	69,989	68,641
20-24	- 7250	- 9.7	48,646	66,553
25-29	-11980	- 17.1	35,367	56,868
30-34	- 1920	- 3.9	31,705	45,959
35-39	416	1.2	32,959	35,251
40-44	79	0.2	35,862	31,181
45-49	- 658	- 2.0	36,295	31,399
50-54	- 873	- 2.4	35,141	33,569
55-59	- 681	- 1.9	32,405	33,567
60-64	- 1051	- 3.0	29,256	31,044
65-69	- 561	- 1.7	25,208	27,640
70-74	- 807	- 2.8	21,629	22,875
75+	- 1157	- 1.4	33,647	40,504
TOTAL	-26,384*	- 4.0	665,507	690,768

*Figures will not yield correct totals due to death rate estimates necessary to achieve age-specific migration.

percent. During that period the state experienced net out-migration of an almost equal number of people; 26,384 persons.

Table 1 and Figures 3 and 4 show that this out-migration was not distributed equally among the sixteen age categories. The 0-4 and 5-9 age groups show net out-migration of 1021 and 1040 children, respectively, or roughly 4 percent of the state's total number of net out-migrants. The reverse occurs in the next age category, however, as there were 1488 net in-migrants ages 10-14. The next five-year category also experienced in-migration, with 298 net in-migrants ages 15-19.

Examination of Table 1 reveals heavy out-migration in the young adult age groups, ages 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. The highest rate of net out-migration for the 1970 to 1980 decade occurred in the 25-29 age category. This age-group accounted for 11,980 net out-migrants, or 45 percent of the state's total net out-migrants. The two adjacent age categories, 20-24 and 30-34 also had high out-migration. Consequently, the total net out-migration for the age group 20-29 was a total accounting for 73 percent of the total net out-migration of 26,384 persons from the state from 1970 to 1980. When one adds the out-migration for the 30-34 age group to this total, the 20-34 age group accounts for 21,150 out-migrants, over 80 percent of the total net out-migration for South Dakota in the past decade. Thus, young adults account for an extremely large proportion of the state's total net out-migration for the 1970 to 1980 decade.

Whereas the 20-34 age groups show heavy net out-migration from 1970 to 1980, the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups show net in-migration for the same

FIGURE 3
AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION RATES
SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980

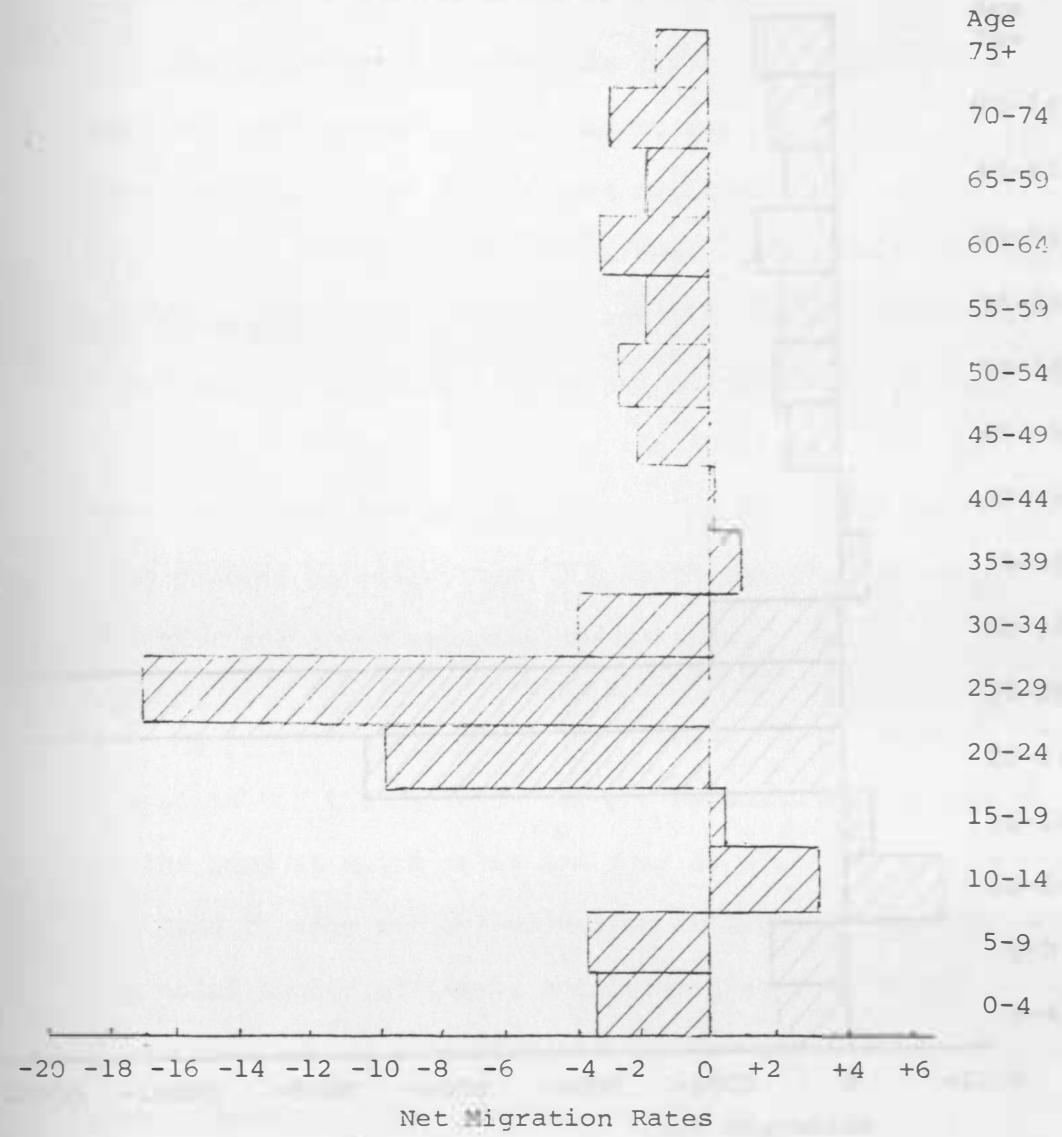
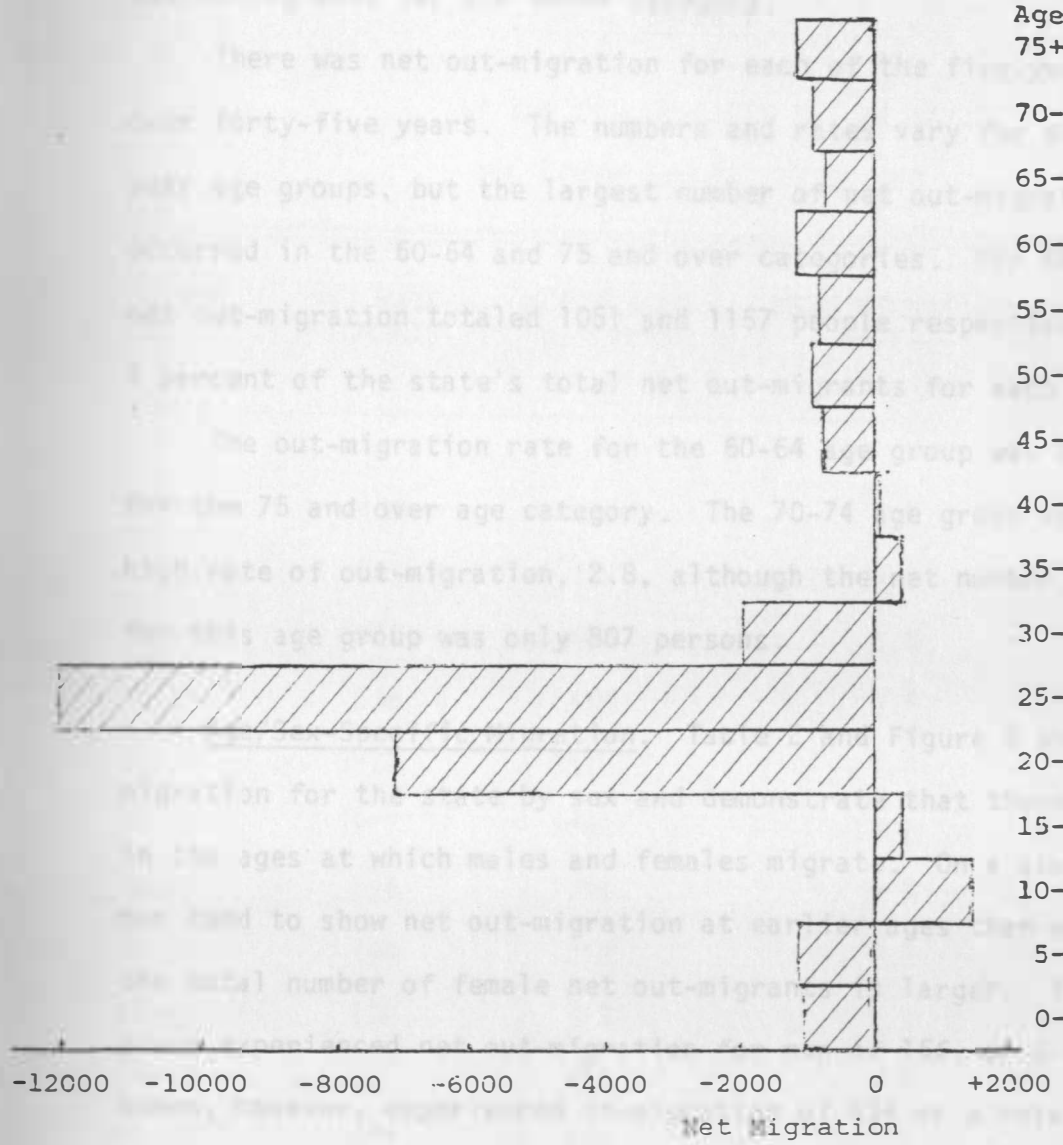


FIGURE 4
AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION,
SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980



decade. There were 416 net in-migrants in the 35-39 age group and 79 net in-migrants for the 40-44 category.

There was net out-migration for each of the five-year age categories over forty-five years. The numbers and rates vary for each of the five-year age groups, but the largest number of net out-migration in the 1970s occurred in the 60-64 and 75 and over categories. For these groups, net out-migration totaled 1051 and 1157 people respectively, approximately 4 percent of the state's total net out-migrants for each group.

The out-migration rate for the 60-64 age group was 3.0 and 1.4 for the 75 and over age category. The 70-74 age group experienced a high rate of out-migration, 2.8, although the net number of migrants for this age group was only 807 persons.

Age/Sex-Specific Migration. Table 2 and Figure 5 show age-specific migration for the state by sex and demonstrate that there are differences in the ages at which males and females migrate. On a state-wide basis, men tend to show net out-migration at earlier ages than women, although the total number of female net out-migrants is larger. The 15-19 age group experienced net out-migration for men of 156, or a rate of -4.0. Women, however, experienced in-migration of 454 or a rate of 1.3 during the same period. Both sexes show net out-migration in the next age group, 20-24; however, men out-migrate at a slightly higher rate than women in this age category.

At ages 25-29 this pattern reverses. Women show higher rates of net out-migration than men. The figures for this age group are 5317 net out-migrants for men and 6663 net out-migrants for women, with men also

TABLE 2

AGE AND SEX SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION

FOR SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980

AGE	NET MALE MIGRANTS	NET FEMALE MIGRANTS	MALE MIGRATION RATE	FEMALE MIGRATION RATE
0-4	- 494	- 527	- 3.2	- 3.6
5-9	- 568	- 471	- 4.0	- 3.4
10-14	978	610	3.5	2.3
15-19	- 156	454	- 0.4	1.3
20-24	- 3672	- 3577	- 9.7	- 9.8
25-29	- 5317	- 6663	-15.1	-19.2
30-34	- 126	- 1794	- 0.5	- 7.4
35-39	204	212	1.2	1.2
40-44	192	- 113	1.2	- 0.7
45-49	- 124	- 534	- 0.8	- 3.1
50-54	- 419	- 454	- 2.3	- 2.5
55-59	- 255	- 425	- 1.4	- 2.4
60-64	- 475	- 576	- 2.7	- 3.3
65-69	- 355	- 206	- 2.2	- 1.3
70-74	- 512	- 295	- 3.6	- 2.0
75+	- 819	- 338	- 2.2	- 0.8
TOTAL	-11,918	-14,698	- 3.6	- 4.4

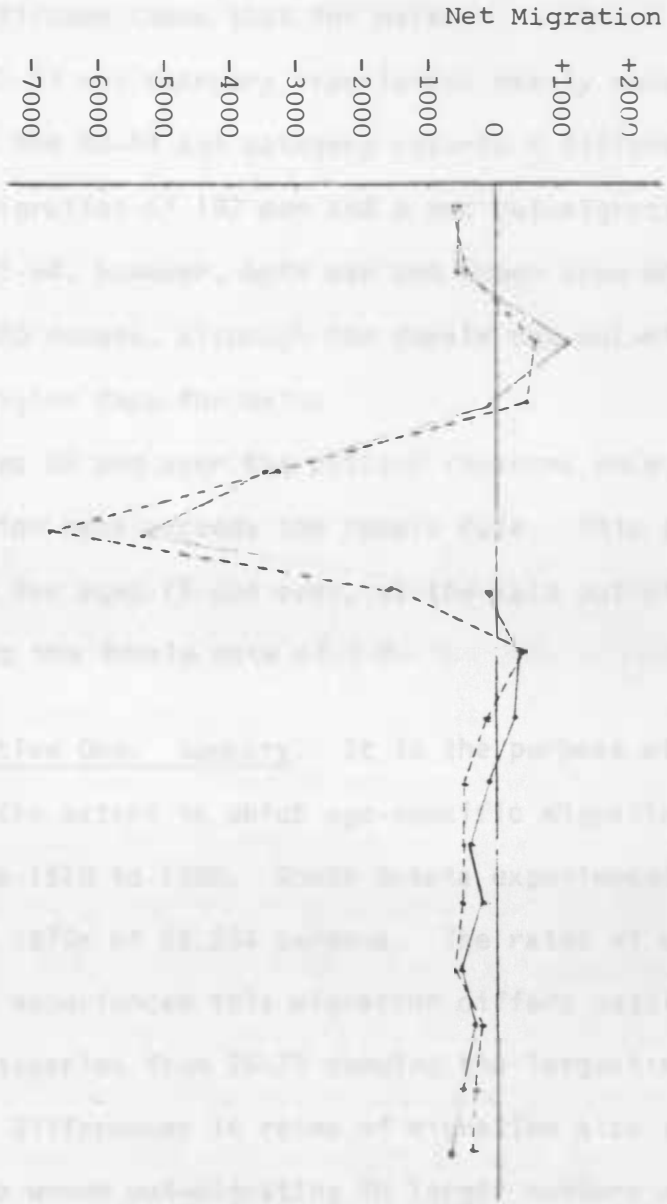


FIGURE 5

AGE AND SEX SPECIFIC MIGRATION, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980

having higher rates. The age category at which this pattern of greater female out-migration peaks is 30-34. Here female net out-migration is nearly fifteen times that for males.

The 35-39 age category experienced nearly equal in-migration for both sexes, but the 40-44 age category reports a difference between them, with a net in-migration of 192 men and a net out-migration of 113 women. From age 45-64, however, both men and women show out-migration for the 1970 to 1980 decade, although the female net out-migration rate is slightly higher than for males.

At ages 65 and over the pattern reverses once again, and the male out-migration rate exceeds the female rate. This pattern is especially pronounced for ages 75 and over, as the male out-migration rate of 2.2 far exceeds the female rate of 0.8.

Objective One: Summary. It is the purpose of Objective One to determine the extent to which age-specific migration occurred in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980. South Dakota experienced net out-migration during the 1970s of 26,384 persons. The rates at which the various age categories experienced this migration differs vastly, however, with the age categories from 20-29 showing the largest number of net out-migrants. Differences in rates of migration also exist between the sexes, with women out-migrating in larger numbers and at later ages than men.

Objective Two: Age-Specific Migration Compared

It is the purpose of Objective Two to compare South Dakota's

age-specific migration pattern from 1970 to 1980 with that of the previous decade. This section discusses the findings of that comparison.

Table 3 reports age-specific migration rates and the number of net migrants for South Dakota for 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1980. Figure 6 compares the net migration in total numbers between the decades for the state.

South Dakota experienced net out-migration in both the 1960s and the 1970s; however, the difference in the total number of net out-migrants for these decades differs greatly. The 1960 to 1970 decade showed a net out-migration of 93,942 persons, but this number dropped to 26,384 net out-migrants for the 1970s. Net out-migration rates dropped from 12.4 in the 1960s to 4.0 in the 1970s.

During the 1960s, South Dakota had net out-migration in all but one age category, those ages 75 and over. This changed in the 1970s, however, when four of the sixteen age categories, 10-14, 15-19, 35-39, and 40-44 showed net in-migration.

Comparing migration rates between the decades for the three youngest age groups, 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 reveals a lessening of out-migration. Whereas ages 0-4 net out-migration was 3134 in the 1960s, it was only 1021 in the 1970s. This pattern was even stronger for ages 5-9. The 1960s indicate 11,470 net out-migrants ages 5-9, whereas the 1970s show only 1040 net out-migrants for this age group. A reversal of migration patterns between the 1960s and 1970s occurs in the next five year age categories. The 10-14 age group had 8841 net out-migrants in the 1960s, but 1588 net in-migrants in the 1970s. The 15-19 category shows 9515 net out-migrants in the 1960s with 298 in-migrants in the

TABLE 3

AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA,

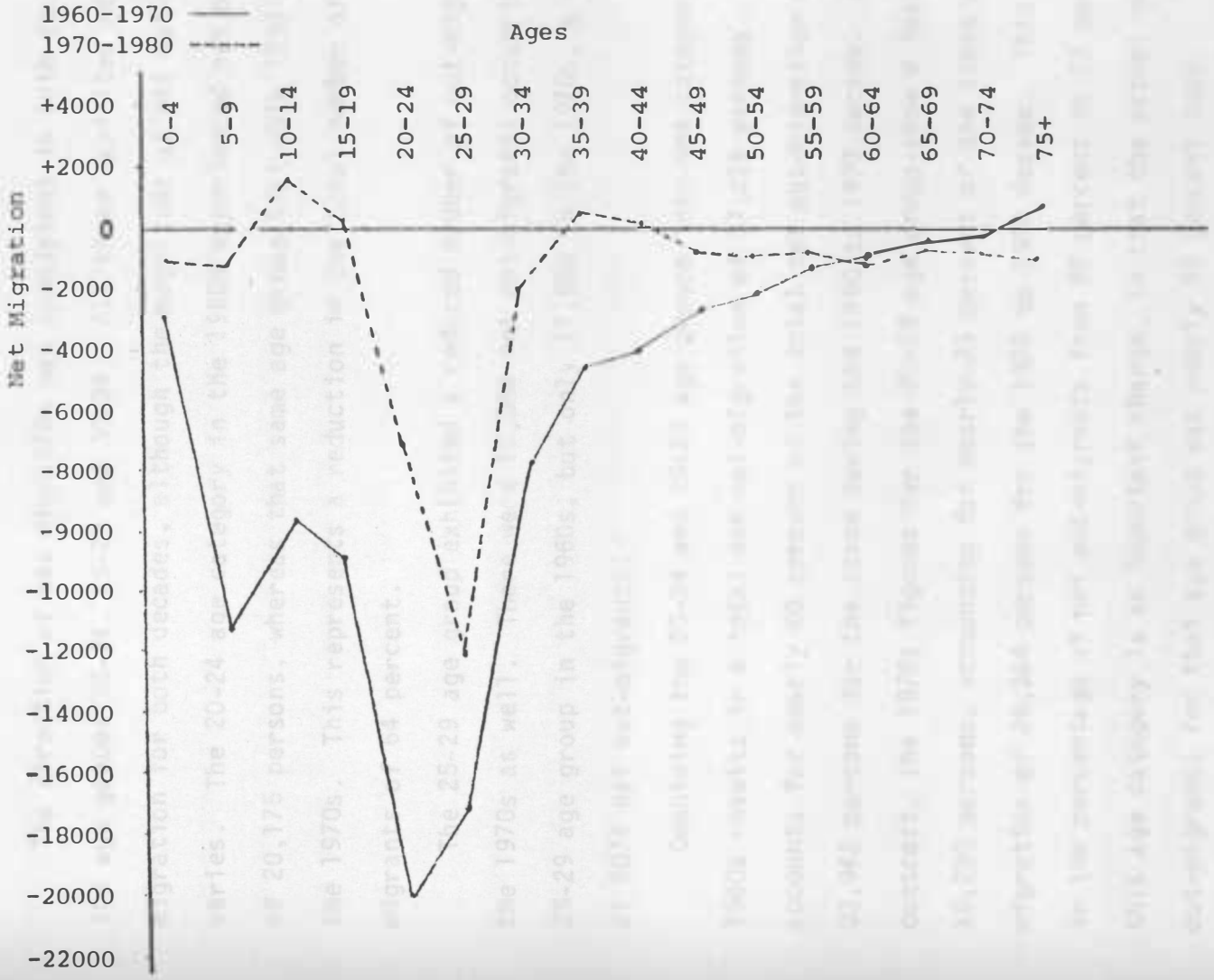
1960-1970 and 1970-1980, COMPARED

AGE	NET MIGRANTS		MIGRATION RATE	
	1960-1970	1970-1980	1960-1970	1970-1980
0-4	- 3134	- 1021	- 5.5	- 3.4
5-9	- 11470	- 1040	- 14.3	- 3.7
10-14	- 8841	- 1588	- 10.6	2.9
15-19	- 9515	298	- 11.9	0.4
20-24	- 20175	- 7250	- 29.2	- 9.7
25-29	- 17054	- 11980	- 32.5	- 17.1
30-34	- 7824	- 1920	- 19.8	- 3.9
35-39	- 4594	416	- 12.2	1.2
40-44	- 4083	79	- 10.2	0.2
45-49	- 2962	- 658	- 7.5	- 2.0
50-54	- 2399	- 873	- 6.4	- 2.4
55-59	- 1327	- 681	- 3.9	- 1.9
60-64	- 821	- 1051	- 2.7	- 3.0
65-69	- 386	- 561	- 1.5	- 1.7
70-74	- 208	- 807	- 1.0	- 2.8
75+	851	- 1157	2.6	- 1.4
TOTAL	- 93942	- 26384*	- 12.4	- 4.0

*Figures will not yield correct totals due to death rate estimates necessary to achieve age-specific migration.

FIGURE 6

AGE-SPECIFIC NET MIGRATION, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1960-1970 and 1970-1980, COMPARED



1970s.

The direction of net migration was consistent in both decades for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. All three exhibited net out-migration for both decades, although the magnitude of net out-migration varies. The 20-24 age category in the 1960s experienced net out-migration of 20,175 persons, whereas that same age group lost only 7250 persons in the 1970s. This represents a reduction in the total number of net out-migrants of 64 percent.

The 25-29 age group exhibited a reduced number of out-migrants in the 1970s as well. There were 17,054 net out-migrants occurring in the 25-29 age group in the 1960s, but only 11,980 in the 1970s, a difference of 5074 net out-migrants.

Combining the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups into one category for the 1960s results in a total net out-migration of 37,229 persons. This accounts for nearly 40 percent of the total net out-migration of 93,942 persons for the state during the 1960 to 1970 decade. In contrast, the 1970s figures for the 20-29 age group show a loss of 19,230 persons, accounting for nearly 73 percent of the state's out-migration of 26,384 persons for the 1970 to 1980 decade. This increase in the percentage of net out-migrants from 40 percent to 73 percent for this age category is an important change, in that the actual number of out-migrants for that age group was nearly 50 percent less.

The 30-34 age category experienced out-migration in both decades, although the out-migration was less in the 1970s than in the 1960s. The 1960s show 7824 net out-migrants, ages 30-34, whereas the 1970s

show an out-migration figure of 1920, a reduction in the number of out-migrants by nearly 75 percent.

A turnaround in migration is observed when the two decades are compared for the age group 35-39. During the 1960s there were 7824 net out-migrants. By contrast, the 1970s show net in-migration of 416 persons. This same turnaround occurred to a lesser degree for the 40-44 age group. There were 4594 net out-migrants in the 1960-1970 decade, but 79 net in-migrants from 1970 to 1980.

The six five-year age categories for ages 45 to 74 show a net out-migration for both decades. The 75 and over age group, however, experienced a net in-migration of 851 persons from 1960-1970 and a net out-migration of 1157 people from 1970-1980.

Objective Two: Summary. The purpose of Objective Two was to compare age-specific migration for South Dakota from 1970-1980 with that of the previous decade. South Dakota experienced a smaller absolute number of net out-migrants in the 1970s than in the 1960s. Young adults, however accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total number of net out-migrants in the 1970-80 decade, up from 43 percent of the total for the 1960-1970 period.

Summary of the Chapter

South Dakota has experienced heavy out-migration for the past two decades. The proportion of this out-migration accounted for by young adults, however, has increased from the 1960s to the 1970s. Women tend to out-migrate in larger numbers and at slightly later ages than do men for South Dakota in the 1970-1980 decade.

CHAPTER VI
REGRESSION ANALYSIS

This chapter examines selected socio-economic and demographic factors associated with the 1970-1980 age-specific migration for South Dakota for persons in the 20-29 age group in 1980. It fulfills Objective Three of the study.

Objective Three

A set of twelve socio-economic and demographic factors were identified from the literature review and the theoretical framework. These twelve factors were treated as independent variables and were tested against one dependent variable, the migration rate for persons age 20-29 in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980. The county was used as the unit of measurement in this study.

Dependent Variable. The migration rate for the 20-29 age category for counties in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980 was the dependent variable. Appendix 2 contains a rank-ordered listing of this information.

Independent Variables. The independent variables were:

1. The proportion of unemployed persons to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;
2. The median income level for counties in South Dakota in 1970;
3. The median education level for counties in South Dakota in 1970;
4. The proportion of the number of professional workers to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

5. The proportion of the total number of farmers and farm managers to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

6. The proportion of the total number of manufacturing workers to the total number of employed persons for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

7. The rate of available year-around housing units for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

8. The score on the well-being scale of socio-economic status for counties in South Dakota in 1970;[a]

9. The score on the well-being scale of health status for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

10. The score on the well-being scale of family status for counties in South Dakota in 1970;

11. The score on the well-being scale of alienation for counties in South Dakota in 1970; and

12. The migration rate for the 20-29 age category for counties in South Dakota from 1960 to 1970.

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[a]The socio-economic status score is a composit figure composed of median family income, educational attainment, poverty among families with employed male heads and absence of complete plumbing in occupied housing units. Health status is a composit of infant mortality, mortality from all causes and mortality from pneumonia and flu. Family status is composed of the prevalence of female-headed families, proportion of children living with both parents and differences in labor force participation rates among both parents and differences in labor force participation rates among males and females. Alienation status is derived from suicides and deaths from cirrhosis of the liver. All scores are standardized with a mean of 100 and standard deviation of 20. A high score indicates high levels of socio-economic, health and family status and low levels of alienation.

Data Sources

Sources for the data used in the independent and dependent variables include the United States Census for population count, Vital Statistics publications for South Dakota for births and deaths, and the USDA publication, Indexes and Rankings for Indicators of Social Well-Being for U.S. Counties. (Ross, 1979)

Statistical Test. A step-wise least squares multi-variate linear regression method was employed to examine the relationships between the set of independent variables and the dependent variable. The following formula is assumed:

$$Y=a+b_1X_1 + b_2X_2+ \ . \ . \ . \ b_kX_k$$

Level of Significance. The level of significance used in this study was .05.

Findings: Objective Three

As part of the analysis, three null hypotheses were tested. They pertained to all counties, regardless of direction of net migration; counties with net in-migration for the 20-29 age group; and counties with net out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

Null Hypothesis One: All Counties. Null Hypothesis One stated that the set of selected independent variables will not contribute to the observed variation in the migration rate for the 20-29 age group for all counties in South Dakota for the 1970 to 1980 decade.

Table 4 reports the regression findings for all counties in South

Dakota, regardless of the direction of migration for the 20-29 age group. Variables X_{12}, X_5, X_4, X_2, and X_6 were found to contribute significantly to the observed variations in migration for the 20-29 age group in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980.

Stated descriptively, 79 percent of the observed variation in migration, ages 20-29, for counties in South Dakota which experienced either in- or out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 was accounted for by:

1. The rate of migration for the 20-29 age group from 1960 to 1970 (X_{12});
2. The proportion of the employed population engaged in farming, 1970 (X_5);
3. The proportion of the employed population engaged in professions, 1970 (X_4);
4. Median income level, 1970 (X_2); and
5. The proportion of the employed population engaged in manufacturing, 1970 (X_6).

The independent variables X_1, X_3, X_7, X_8, X_9, X_{10}, and X_{11} were found not to contribute significantly to the explanation of migration for the 20-29 age group for all counties in South Dakota, from 1970 to 1980.

The final step-wise equation with the appropriate intercept and regression coefficients for the significant variables for all counties in South Dakota was:

$$Y = -57579 + (0.3789512)_{X_{12}} + (-0.1099224)_{X_5} + (1.680320)_{X_4} + (0.352013)_{X_2} + (1.143789)_{X_6}$$

TABLE 4

SUMS OF SQUARES AND PROPORTION OF VARIANCE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE AS ENTERED INTO THE EQUATION FOR ALL COUNTIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA, FOR MIGRATION, AGES 20-29, 1970 to 1980.

Independent Variables	Sum of Squares Accounted for	Proportion of Variation Explained	Cumulative Proportion of Variation Explained	Regression Coefficients For Significant Variables	Y Intercept
X_{12}	2.09759	0.63783	0.63703	0.3789512	-0.5757938
X_5	0.22824	0.06940	0.70723	-0.1099224	
X_4	0.10716	0.03258	0.73981	1.6803200	
X_2	0.09737	0.02961	0.76942	0.3520137	
X_6	0.07420	0.02256	0.79198	1.1437890	

In order to determine the direction of the relationships between the dependent and each of the independent variables a correlation matrix was analysed. Table 5 reports the correlation findings for all counties in South Dakota, indicating the correlation coefficients for the age 20-29 migration rates, 1970 to 1980, with five independent variables found significant at the .05 level.

The strongest positive correlation found on Table 5 was between variable X_{12} and the dependent variable. The migration rates for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 and the migration rates for that same age group during the previous decade show a correlation coefficient of .7986. Thus, the higher the rate of in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1960 to 1970, the higher the rate of in-migration for that age group from 1970 to 1980.

Table 5 also reports a high positive correlation between the dependent variable and independent variable X_4. Variable X_4 is the proportion of the employed population engaged in professional employment in 1970. Stated descriptively, the higher the proportion of the employed population engaged in the professions in 1970, the greater the in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

Variable X_2, median income level for 1970 was also positively correlated with the dependent variable. Stated descriptively, the higher the median income level in 1970, the higher the age 20-29 in-migration from 1970 to 1980.

A correlation coefficient of -0.5211 was indicated on Table 5 for independent variable X_5, the proportion of the employed population engaged in farming. Therefore, the greater the proportion of the employed population engaged in farming in 1970, the greater the age

TABLE 5

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ALL COUNTIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA FOR MIGRATION RATES, AGES 20-29, 1970 to 1980 AND FIVE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

AGE 20-29 MIGRATION RATE, 1960-1970 X_{12}	PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT RATIO, 1970 X_4	MEDIAN INCOME 1970 X_2	FARMING EMPLOYMENT RATIO, 1970 X_5	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT RATIO, 1970 X_6
0.7986	0.6998	0.5312	-0.5211	0.5051

20-29 out-migration from 1970 to 1980.

Conversely, the proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing in 1970, X_6, was positively correlated with in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980. Therefore, the greater the proportion of the employed population engaged in manufacturing in 1970, the greater the age 20-29 in-migration from 1970 to 1980.

Null Hypothesis Two: In-Migration Counties. Null Hypothesis Two stated that the set of selected independent variables will not contribute to the observed variation in the migration rate for the 20-29 age group for counties in South Dakota which experienced net out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

Table 6 reports the regression findings for those counties which experience in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

Variable X_3 was found to contribute significantly to the observed variation in-migration for the 20-29 age group in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980. Stated descriptively, 70 percent of the observed variation in age 20-29 migration for those counties in South Dakota experiencing in-migration for that age group from 1970 to 1980 was accounted for by median education levels in 1970.

The independent variables X_1, X_2, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7, X_8, X_9, X_{10}, X_{11} and X_{12} were found not to contribute significantly to the explanation of migration for the 20-29 age group for those counties experiencing in-migration for that age group from 1970 to 1980.

The final step-wise equation with the appropriate intercept and regression coefficients for the significant variables for counties in

TABLE 6

SUMS OF SQUARES AND PROPORTION OF VARIANCE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE AS ENTERED INTO THE EQUATION FOR COUNTIES EXPERIENCING IN-MIGRATION, AGES 20-29, 1970-1980.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	SUM OF SQUARES ACCOUNTED FOR	PROPORTION OF VARIATION EXPLAINED	CUMULATIVE PROPORTION OF VARIATION EXPLAINED	REGRESSION COEF. FOR SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES	Y INTERCEPT
X_3	0.06027	0.69917	0.69917	0.8679693	-10.63149

P=.05

TABLE 7

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR AGE 20-29 IN-MIGRATION COUNTIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA FOR MIGRATION RATES, AGES 20-29 FROM 1970 TO 1980, AND ONE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

MEDIAN EDUCATION LEVEL, 1970, X_3
0.8362

P=.05

South Dakota which experienced in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 was:

$$Y = -10.63149 + (0.8679693)_{X_3}$$

A correlation coefficient of 0.8362 was reported for variable X_3, median education level in 1970, indicating that 70 percent ($.8362^2$) of the observed variation in the dependent variable is accounted for by independent variable X_3. Stated descriptively, the higher the median education level in 1970, the greater the age 20-29 in-migration from 1970 to 1980.

Null Hypothesis Three: Out-Migration Counties. Null Hypothesis Three states that the set of selected independent variables will not contribute to the observed variation in the migration rate for the 20-29 age group in those counties in South Dakota which experienced out-migration for that age group from 1970 to 1980.

Table 8 reports the regression findings for those counties in South Dakota which experienced out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980. Variables X_{12}, X_{10}, X_2, X_6, and X_9 were found to contribute significantly to the observed variations in out-migration for the 20-29 age group in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980.

Stated descriptively, 78 percent of the observed variation in age 20-29 migration for counties in South Dakota experiencing out-migration for that age group from 1970 to 1980 was accounted for by the following variables:

1. Migration from 1960 to 1970 for the 20-29 age group (X_{12});
2. Family status scores in 1970 (X_{10});

3. Median income levels in 1970 (X_2);

4. The proportion of the employed population engaged in manufacturing in 1970 (X_6);

5. Health status scores in 1970 (X_9); and

6. Rates of housing availability (X_7)

The independent variables X_1, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_8, X_{11}, and X_{12} were found not to contribute significantly to the explanation of migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 for those counties experiencing out-migration for that age group during that decade.

The final step-wise equation with the appropriate intercept and regression coefficients for the significant variables for counties in South Dakota which experienced out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 was:

$$Y=-.3985648 + (0.3264886)_{X_{12}} + (-0.2158885)_{X_{10}} + (0.4753812)_{X_2} + (1.549445)_{X_6} + (-0.2053584)_{X_9} + (0.8906334)_{X_7}$$

The correlation between the dependent variable and independent variable X_{12} reported on Table 9 is 0.6976. Stated descriptively, the greater the age 20-29 out-migration from 1960 to 1970, the greater the age 20-29 out-migration from 1970 to 1980.

Table 9 reports a correlation coefficient of -0.5985 between the dependent variable and independent variable X_{10}. Thus, the greater the score on the family status scale in 1970, the greater the age 20-29 out-migration from 1970 to 1980.

A correlation of 0.5034 is shown on Table 9 for the manufacturing employment ratio in 1970. Thus, the greater the proportion of the employed

TABLE 8

SUMS OF SQUARES AND PROPORTION OF VARIANCE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE AS ENTERED INTO THE EQUATION FOR COUNTIES EXPERIENCING OUT-MIGRATION, AGES 20-29, 1970 TO 1980

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	SUM OF SQUARES ACCOUNTED FOR	PROPORTION OF VARIATION EXPLAINED	CUMULATIVE PROPORTION OF VARIATION EXPLAINED	REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS FOR SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES	Y INTERCEPT
X_{12}	0.70757	0.48664	0.48664	0.326488	-0.3985648
X_{10}	0.11481	0.07896	0.56560	-0.215888	
X_{2}	0.16677	0.11470	0.68030	0.475381	
X_{6}	0.06637	0.04565	0.72595	1.549445	
X_{9}	0.05995	0.04122	0.76717	-0.205358	
X_{7}	0.02560	0.01762	-0.78479	0.890633	

TABLE 9

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR AGE 20-29 OUT-MIGRATION COUNTIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA FOR MIGRATION RATES, AGES 20-29, 1970 TO 1980 AND SIX INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

AGE 20-29 MIGRATION RATE, 1960-1970 X_{12}	FAMILY STATUS SCORE, 1970 X_{10}	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT RATIO, 1970 X_6	MEDIAN INCOME LEVEL 1970 X_2	HEALTH STATUS SCORE 1970 X_9	HOUSING AVAILA-BILITY RATE, 1970 X_7
0.6976	-0.5985	0.5034	0.4292	-0.4135	-0.2478

population engaged in manufacturing, the less the age 20-29 out-migration from 1970 to 1980.

A correlation coefficient of 0.4292 is reported for variable X_2, thus the lower the median income level in 1970, the greater the age 20-29 out-migration from 1970 to 1980.

A correlation coefficient of -0.4135 is reported for variable X_9, indicating that the higher the score on the health status scale, the greater the out-migration.

A correlation coefficient of -0.2478 was found for variable X_7, indicating that the greater the rate of available housing units in 1970, the greater the age 20-29 out-migration from 1970 to 1980

Findings: Summary

Multiple regression findings indicate that for all counties in South Dakota the 1960 to 1970 age 20-29 migration, the proportion of the employed population engaged in farming in 1970, the proportion of the employed population engaged in professions in 1970, median income level in 1970 and the proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing in 1970 jointly account for 79 percent of the observed variation in the age 20-29 migration rates from 1970 to 1980.

Correlation findings indicate that for all counties in South Dakota high rates of in-migration for age 20-29 for 1960 to 1970, low farming employment ratios, high professional employment ratios, high median income levels, and high manufacturing employment ratios are correlated with age 20-29 in-migration from 1970 to 1980.

Multiple regression findings for counties experiencing in-migration

for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 indicate that median education levels in 1970 account for 70 percent of the observed variation in 20-29 migration from 1970 to 1980.

Correlation findings for age 20-29 in-migration counties report that high median education levels in 1970 are correlated with in-migration for these counties for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

Multiple regression findings for counties experiencing out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 indicate that 78 percent of the observed variability in age 20-29 migration is jointly accounted for by 1960 to 1970 age 20-29 migration rates, family status scores for 1970, median income levels for 1970, the manufacturing employment ratio in 1970, health status scores in 1970 and housing availability rates in 1970.

Correlation findings for age 20-29 out-migration counties report that high age 20-29 rates of out-migration for 1960 to 1970, low family status scores in 1970, high median income levels in 1970, high manufacturing employment ratios in 1970, low health status scores in 1970 and high housing availability rates in 1970 are correlated with out-migration from 1970 to 1980 for the 20-29 age group.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Summarize the research problem, objectives, and design;

2. Summarize major findings and conclusions related to the three objectives of the study;

3. Discuss conclusions and implications derived from the research findings; and

4. Discuss limitations of the study and recommendations for further research.

Summary of the Research Problem, Objectives and Design

Migration is an important component of population change, and its impact is felt by both areas of origin and destination. South Dakota has a history of out-migration, a trend which has continued into the 1970s. This out-migration is especially pronounced for the young adult age group. The impact of heavy out-migration of such an age group appears important, hence a study of possible causes appeared appropriate.

The objectives of this study were to:

1. Determine the extent of age-specific migration for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980.

2. Compare South Dakota's current age-specific migration patterns with the previous decade, and

3. Determine selected socio-economic and demographic factors

associated with the 1970 to 1980 migration for the 20-29 age group for South Dakota.

Chapter II reviewed literature related to the problem. Major generalizations from this review indicated the following:

1. Migration is an important component of population dynamics;

2. Recent trends in migration have been toward the Sunbelt, suburbs, and non-metropolitan areas, and away from the Northeast, the North Central States, and large cities;

3. People migrate for a variety of socio-economic and demographic reasons;

4. Migration affects both areas of origin and destination;

5. Migration is higher in good economic times than poor; and

6. The most migratory segment of the population includes the highly employable, the unemployed, males, Blacks, singles, young adults and retirees.

Chapter III provided a theoretical orientation which involved both a broad, high-level theory as well as a narrower, more specific theory appropriate to the study of migration. The broader theory, or analytical systems model, contained an examination of both element and system traits and processes, while the narrower orientation, Lee's demographic model, examined more specific migration phenomena.

Chapter IV described the methodology used in the study. The county was used as the unit of measurement, multiple regression was the statistical method employed and the level of significance specified was .05.

Chapter V fulfilled Objectives One and Two of the study; namely, to determine the extent of age-specific migration for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980 and to compare South Dakota's current age-specific migration with that of the previous decade.

Chapter VI examined selected factors associated with 1970 to 1980 migration for the 20-29 age group for South Dakota.

Major Findings and Conclusions

The major finds and conclusions are related to the three objectives of the study.

Objective One: Major Findings and Conclusions. Objective One was to determine the extent of age/sex specific migration for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980. The general findings were:

1. South Dakota experienced total net out-migration from 1970 to 1980 of 26,384 persons.

2. Twelve of the sixteen categories experienced net out-migration from 1970 to 1980.

3. The 20-29 age group accounted for 73 percent of the total number of net out-migrants from South Dakota, 1970 to 1980.

4. Women out-migrated in larger numbers and at slightly later ages than men from 1970 to 1980.

Based on the findings it is concluded that:

1. Out-migration is pervasive in South Dakota even when the state is experiencing population growth. During the 1960s South Dakota experienced population decline concurrent with the out-migration of 93,962 persons. In the 1970s the state's population increased; yet, net out-migration

continued, totalling 26,384 net out-migrants.

2. Out-migration is selective of young adults. This is especially true of the 20-29 age group. Nearly three-fourths of the total number of net out-migrants from 1970 to 1980 was accounted for by this ten-year age group.

3. Out-migration of young adults is extant in most of the counties in South Dakota. Of the state's 66 counties, 60 experienced net out-migration of the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

4. Out-migration was pervasive in most age groups in South Dakota in the 1970s. Of the state's sixteen five-year age groups, twelve experienced net out-migration from 1970 to 1980.

5. In-migration is limited and age-selective. Four of the sixteen five-year age categories in South Dakota experienced in-migration from 1970 to 1980. Ages 10-19 and 35-44 contain the four five-year categories. It appears from the pattern of this in-migration that the younger of these two ten-year age groups represents the children of the older.

6. Selected age groups exhibit opposing migration patterns by sex. Although males and females generally experience similar migration patterns for South Dakota, selected differences do exist. Two five-year age groups experienced opposing net-migration patterns for the sexes in the 1970s. Age group 15-19 showed net out-migration for males and net in-migration for females. Age group 40-44 experienced the reverse. Males age 40-44 experienced net in-migration, whereas females in that age group experienced net out-migration.

7. Age-specific migration varies by sex. The 1970s showed net

out-migration for males ages 15-19 and net in-migration for females ages 15-19. Male net out-migration exceeded female out-migration for ages 20-24. At ages 25-34, however, female net out-migration exceeded male. Thus women out-migrate at later ages than men in the young adult age groups.

8. The magnitude of net out-migration varies by sex. Women experienced greater net out-migration from 1970 to 1980 than men. A total of 14,698 net out-migrants occurred for females in the 1970s, compared to 11,918 net male out-migrants.

Objective Two: Major Findings and Conclusions. Objective Two was to compare South Dakota's current age-specific migration pattern with that of the previous decade. The general findings were:

1. South Dakota experienced net out-migration for both the 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1980 decades.

2. Net out-migration during the 1970s was less than during the 1960s.

3. One of the five-year age categories experienced net in-migration from 1960 to 1970; whereas, four of the five-year categories experienced in-migration from 1970 to 1980.

4. The 20-29 age group accounted for 40 percent of the total number of net out-migrants for the 1960 to 1970 decade, but this same age group accounted for 73 percent of the total number of net out-migrants from 1970 to 1980.

Based on the findings for Objective Two it is concluded that:

1. Out-migration is a continuous process for most age groups for

South Dakota. Eleven of the state's sixteen five-year age categories experienced net out-migration in both the 1960s and 1970s. Only the 75 and over age group experienced in-migration during the 1960s, and only four age groups, 10-14, 15-19, 35-39, and 40-44 experienced net in-migration in the 1970s. It is concluded that out-migration is a pervasive, continuing phenomenon among most age groups for the state.

2. Out-migration is lessening. Whereas the 1960s showed a net out-migration of 93,962 persons, the 1970s showed a net out-migration of only 26,384. This constitutes a 72 percent drop in out-migration between just two decades. This reduction of out-migration is true for all but the upper age categories for South Dakota. Only those age groups 60 and over experienced greater net out-migration in the 1970s than in the 1960s.

3. South Dakota could be approaching population turnaround in the 1980s. The lessening of out-migration in the 1960s and 1970s indicates that the state is approaching the population pattern known as turnaround. This is the label given to those rural areas which have recently experienced population growth rather than the declining pattern so long associated with rural America. This turnaround may already be occurring in some counties, especially those with characteristics normally associated with rural growth; namely, 50 miles adjoining to a metropolitan area, college or university facilities, high employment demand in manufacturing and scenic or recreational amenities.

4. Changing migration patterns are emerging for selected age groups. Five of South Dakota's sixteen five-year age groups experienced a change

in the migration pattern between the 1960s and 1970s. The age groups 10-14, 15-19, 35-39 and 40-44 experienced net out-migration for the 1960s, but net in-migration for the 1970s. The age group 75 and over experienced net in-migration in the 1960s, net out-migration in the 1970s. Thus, a change in the pattern of migration for selected age groups is observed.

5. South Dakota's peak age of out-migration is increasing. Peak net out-migration was occurring at somewhat later ages in the 1970s than in the 1960s. The five-year age group experiencing the peak out-migration in the earlier decade was 20-24. This increased by five years for the next decade. The peak out-migration age group in the 1970s was 25-29.

6. Out-migration is increasingly selective of young adults. Both the decade of the 1960s and the 1970s experienced a high proportion of net migration for the young adult groups. Forty-three percent of the net out-migration in the 1960s was accounted for by the 20-29 age group, but the figure increased to 73 percent for the 1970s. Thus a sizeable increase in the proportion of net out-migrants is being accounted for by the young adult age groups.

This increase in the proportion of net out-migrants coming from the 20-29 age group may be the consequence of the increasing size of this age group between the 1960s and 1970s due to the baby boom. This, however, is not the case. The migration figures for the 20-29 age group are based on the size of the 10-19 age group ten years earlier. In 1960, 18 percent of the population fell into this category. In 1970, 22 percent fell into this category. Thus, a two percent increase in the base population for the 20-29 migration figures existed. Eighteen percent of the population experienced 40 percent of the total net out-migration for the

state in the 1960s, whereas 22 percent of the population experienced 73 percent of the total net out-migration in the 1970s. Minimal effect is due to the increased size of the 20-29 age group between the two decades.

7. Age-selective in-migration is increasing in South Dakota. The decade of the 1960s contained only one five-year age category which experienced net in-migration, namely, the 75 and over age group. The 1970s, however, contained four age groups which experienced net in-migration. It is concluded that minimal, yet important increases in age-selective in-migration are occurring in South Dakota.

Objective Three: Major Findings and Conclusions

Objective Three was to determine selected socio-economic and demographic factors associated with the 1970 to 1980 migration for the 20-29 age group for South Dakota. This portion of Chapter VII examines the general findings and conclusions for this objective.

A. All Counties. Findings for all counties in South Dakota, regardless of the direction of migration for the 20-29 age group, report that 79 percent of the observed variation in the 20-29 age group migration from 1970 to 1980 was accounted for by:

1. The 1960 to 1970 migration rate for the 20-29 age group;

2. The proportion of the employed population engaged in farming in the 1970s;

3. The proportion of the employed population engaged in professions in 1970;

4. The median income levels for 1970; and

5. The proportion of the employed population engaged in manufacturing in 1970.

When these five variables were analysed for correlation, it was found that for all counties in South Dakota higher in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 was the consequence of:

1. Higher rates of in-migration from 1960 to 1970 for the 20-29 age group;

2. Lower proportions of the employed population engaged in farming in 1970;

3. Higher proportions of the employed population engaged in professions in 1970;

4. Higher median income levels in 1970; and

5. Higher proportions of the employed population engaged in manufacturing in 1970.

B. In-Migration Counties. Findings for counties experiencing in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 report that 70 percent of the observed variation in age 20-29 migration from 1970 to 1980 is accounted for by median education levels in 1970.

When this variable was analyzed for correlation for those counties in South Dakota experiencing in-migration, it was found that higher migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 was the consequence of higher median education levels in 1970.

C. Out-Migration Counties. Findings for counties experiencing out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 report that 78 percent of the observed variation in age 20-29 migration from 1970 to 1980 was accounted for by:

1. The 1960 to 1970 migration rate for the 20-29 age group;
2. Family status scores in 1970;
3. Median income levels in 1970;
4. The proportion of the employed population engaged in manufacturing in 1970;
5. Health status scores in 1970; and
6. Housing availability rates in 1970.

When this variable was analysed for correlation for counties experiencing out-migration, it was found that higher out-migration for the 20-29 age group was the consequence of:

1. Higher age 20-29 out-migration from 1960 to 1970;
2. Lower family status scores in 1970;
3. Higher median income levels in 1970;
4. Higher proportions of the employed population engaged in manufacturing in 1970;
5. Lower health status scores in 1970; and
6. Lower housing availability rates in 1970.

This section of Chapter VII contains a discussion of conclusions based on the findings for Objective Three for all counties, regardless of the direction of age 20-29 migration; for counties which experienced net in-migration for ages 20-29 from 1970 to 1980; and for counties which experienced net out-migration for ages 20-29 from 1970 to 1980.

A. <u>All Counties.</u> The following conclusions are based on findings for all counties in South Dakota for the 20-29 age group.

1. Young adult migration is a function of the migration for

that age group during the previous decade. Those counties which experienced net out-migration for the 20-29 age group in the 1960s tended to experience the same migration pattern in the 1970s. It appears that a pattern of migration is well established for this age group for South Dakota, and that those factors which acted to cause the migration of young adults in the 1960s continued to act in that same fashion in the 1970s.

2. Migration of young adults is a function of employment characteristics. Three employment characteristics were found to be significant factors in the explanation of migration for the 20-29 age group for counties in South Dakota which experienced either in- or out-migration for this age group in the 1970s.

Those counties with a higher proportion of the employed population engaged in farming experienced greater net out-migration of young adults in the 1970s than counties with lower proportions of farmers. This may be associated with the trend in increased farm size and the concomitant lessening need for farm operators and laborers. Thus, those areas characterized by high proportions of the population engaged in farming have either a satiated need for agricultural laborers, or little employment demand in other sectors, such as wholesale trade or manufacturing. This tends to increase out-migration of young adults, as they leave to seek employment elsewhere.

The second employment characteristic associated significantly with the migration of young adults is the proportion of the employed population engaged in professions. As noted in Chapter III's review of literature, professionals have long been associated with higher rates

of migration. This group tends to be highly employable and mobility for them is relatively easy in comparison with non-professions. Furthermore, counties with in-migration or low levels of out-migration appear to be those with heavy concentrations of industries employing professional/technical persons.

The third employment characteristic significantly associated with the migration of young adults in the 1970s for all counties in South Dakota is the proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing. The greater the proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing, the greater the in-migration of young adults. This finding is consistent with findings of previous migration research; that is, employment opportunities generated by labor intensive manufacturing draw migrants and act as positive pull factors at areas of destination.

3. Migration of young adults is a function of income opportunities. For all counties in South Dakota a significant positive correlation was found between income levels and the magnitude of young adult net migration. Thus, it appears that young adults are leaving areas of low income in search of better paying jobs in other areas.

B. <u>In-Migration Counties.</u> The following conclusions are based on findings for counties in South Dakota which experienced net in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980.

1. In-migration of young adults is a function of educational opportunities. Only one factor was found to contribute significantly to the in-migration of young adults in South Dakota in the 1970s. Median education level was found to explain 70 percent of the observed

variation in young adult in-migration. An examination of the six counties which experienced net in-migration for the 20-29 age group in the 1970s reveals that the three counties which experienced the highest rates of young adult in-migration contained the state's three largest institutions of higher education. These counties were Brookings, Clay and Pennington.

C. Out-Migration Counties. The following conclusions are based on the findings pertaining to those counties in South Dakota which experienced net out-migration of the 20-29 age group in the 1970s:

1. Out-migration of young adults is a function of young adult out-migration in the previous decade. This finding for out-migration counties is consistent with the findings for all counties in South Dakota. The previous decade's experience continues as a pattern from 1970 to 1980.

2. Out-migration of young adults is a function of employment characteristics. A correlation of .5034 was indicated for the manufacturing employment ratio. Thus, the greater the proportion of the population engaged in manufacturing, the less the out-migration for the 20-29 age group. It is concluded that manufacturing employment serves to hold young adults at places of origin.

3. Out-migration is a function of income levels. It was found that the greater the income level, the less the net out-migration of young adults from 1970 to 1980. Thus, young adults tend not to leave areas of higher income in search of employment elsewhere, and areas of high income tend to retain young adults.

4. Young adult migration is not a function of housing availability. It was indicated in Chapter VI that a correlation coefficient of -0.2478 was found for the rate of housing availability. Thus, the greater the number of houses available in 1970, the greater the rate of out-migration of young adults. This may at first appear to be an anomaly. However, examining the strong relationship between the out-migration rates for the 1960s and 1970s reveals that those counties which experienced out-migration in the 1960s experienced out-migration in the 1970s. Housing availability, therefore, was already high in 1970 due to the previous decade of heavy out-migration. In other words, the relationship is reciprocal. Persons do not leave because housing is available; housing is available because people have left.

Implications of the Study

The implications of this study will be discussed at two levels. The first level is broad and theoretical, and the second is narrower and more particularistic.

Implications: Theoretical Level. This section discusses implications of the study at the theoretical level. Lee's migration theory will be examined and its applicability to young adult migration for South Dakota will be discussed.

Lee's demographic model is designed to aid in the explanation of factors associated with migration. He states that there are basically four types of factors relevant to migration:

1. Factors associated with areas of origin,
2. Factors associated with areas of destination,

3. Intervening obstacles, and

4. Personal factors.

An illustration of the first three of these factors is found in Chapter III.

Lee states that these factors are selective, with those migrants responding to plus factors at areas of destination being positively selected, those responding to minus factors at areas of origin being negatively selected.

Lee also contends that migration takes place in streams. These streams tend to increase in both volume and rate over time unless severe checks are imposed.

For the purposes of this study, those counties experiencing in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 will be treated as areas of destination, and those experiencing out-migration will be treated as areas of origin.

Findings from both the regression and correlation statistics indicate that factors associated with those counties experiencing in-migration for the 20-29 age group for South Dakota from 1970 to 1980 include high median education levels.

This finding fits Lee's migration model as a positive factor at an area of destination. The three counties in South Dakota which experienced the highest rates of in-migration from 1970 to 1980, Brookings, Clay and Pennington, contain the state's three largest state supported colleges and universities. Thus, it appears that those counties in South Dakota which experienced the highest rates of age 20-29 in-migration from

1970 to 1980 experienced a phenomenon Lee calls positive selection. The young adults who move into counties in South Dakota are doing so because of positive factors, or a pull at the area of destination. Lee's migration model, therefore, is supported for counties which experienced net in-migration for the 20-29 age group in South Dakota from 1970 to 1980.

Counties which experienced out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980 for South Dakota are found by both the regression and correlation statistics to be associated with several factors. These factors include:

1. High out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1960 to 1970;
2. Low family status scores in 1970;
3. High median income levels in 1970;
4. High proportions of the employed population engaged in manufacturing in 1970;
5. Low health status scores in 1970; and
6. High housing availability rates in 1970.

Three of these six factors, low family status scores, low health status scores and high rates of housing availability may be labelled as negative factors at areas of origin. Thus, negative selection occurred for counties in South Dakota experiencing out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980. Lee's migration model, therefore, is supported by these three factors.

One finding of this study, the relationship between median income levels and migration, does not fit with Lee's model. He contends that

in-migration tends to occur in those areas with the highest income levels. For counties in South Dakota which experienced out-migration of young adults from 1970 to 1980, out-migration for the 20-29 age group was positively correlated with high median income levels. Thus, Lee's theory is not supported by this finding.

Lee's model also involves a discussion of migration streams. He states that the rate of migration tends to increase with time. The findings relative to this study indicate that those counties which experienced out-migration for the 20-29 age group in the 1960s were likely to experience the same phenomenon in the 1970s. Furthermore, the percentage of the out-migration accounted for by the 20-29 age group increased between the two decades under investigation. Thus, Lee's hypothesis concerning migration streams is supported.

Lee's theory also suggests that intervening obstacles and personal decisions are factors to be considered in the understanding of migration. Unfortunately the use of the county as a unit of measurement forbids the testing of these two factors.

Implications: Practical Level. This section of Chapter VII contains a discussion of the study's implications at the practical level. The implications of each of the three major objectives of the study will be examined.

The following implications are derived from the findings and conclusions:

1. Since young adults accounted for a large part of the net out-migration from South Dakota, the population structure of the state is

aging. An aging population has different needs than a more youthful population structure. Youth-oriented services, such as schools, must give way to more aged-oriented services, such as health care facilities, institutional housing, job retraining and public transportation. Since an aged population tends to have lower income levels than a more youthful counterpart, a large portion of the working age population is out-migrating, and tax revenues are lessening at the same time as the need for additional services rises.

As a population becomes older, it maintains a smaller potential for population growth. In the past, rural areas had birth rates of sufficient magnitude to offset the out-migration of their youth. The recent lowering of rural birth rates, however, has changed this pattern and the age balance has shifted upward. Combining this phenomenon with further young adult out-migration yields a population which has high potential for even more rapid aging and population loss.

Thus, South Dakota's young adult out-migration from 1970 to 1980 has had an effect upon the age structure of the population and the fulfillment of its concommitant needs. Policy and planning should therefore be directed toward an aging population and institutions should adjust to such a change.

2. The 20-29 age group is an important human resource. This age group contains those who have reached their peak in their educational advancement, including the new business people, new farmers and young executives. The loss of such a segment of the population has an impact on both the present and future economy of the area experiencing young adult out-migration. This drain affects the tax base, fiscal capacity,

labor force structure, economy, land use and business and commercial activity of the area of origin.

The loss of those who have reached the peak of their educational attainment has another economic impact as well. The cost of the education provided out-migrants is borne by the area of origin; the benefit is reaped by the area of destination.

3. The loss of young adults also means the loss of those who are likely to be the more liberal and the less conservative. Such a population loss tends to make areas of origin especially conservative and less responsive to innovative decision-making.

4. The overall lessening of the total number of net out-migrants from the 1960s to the 1970s means that South Dakota is experiencing some of the urban-rural turnaround currently being experienced by most non-metropolitan areas of the United States, and, in fact, doing so in those counties with characteristics conducive to turnaround.

5. Those factors which acted to produce out-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1960 to 1970 continued to act upon that age group from 1970 to 1980. A pattern is thus established for the continued out-migration of young adults from South Dakota in proportion to other age-specific portions of the population.

Policy makers and planners should anticipate the continued out-migration of the 20-29 age group and take this migration pattern into consideration. Ways to offset such migration include creating a variety of employment opportunities, increasing personal income, and improving social amenities.

Limitations of the Study. This study had the following limitations:

1. The data used were from secondary sources.

2. The ecological level was used as the unit of measurement. Ideally, the individual should be the unit of measurement in a study of migration.

3. Two separate data sources were used. Although the error rates for the United States Census on population count and South Dakota Vital Statistics on births and deaths are low, the combination of the two may have led to occasional errors. In addition, these two data sources are based on different universes, and, therefore, are not based on the same samples.

4. Death rate estimates were necessary to determine net migration for the five-year categories. Ideally, the use of the exact number of deaths would be preferred.

5. Only a small number of South Dakota counties experienced in-migration for the 20-29 age group from 1970 to 1980, making the use of various statistical techniques limited. The degrees of freedom were low, thus regression analysis could only predict the relationship as of the first step. There may have been more factors related to young adult in-migration. Furthermore, additional factors may have changed the extent to which Lee's theory was supported or unsupported.

Recommendations for Further Research

The following are recommended for further research.

1. A study should be undertaken in order to aid in the understanding of the young adult's personal motives for migrating. This would allow

for a better understanding of the sociological and psychological factors involved in the decision to move, and allow for the further testing of Lee's migration model.

2. A study should be done to determine the reason for the higher rate of female net out-migration. Traditionally, males have been the more migratory.

3. A study should be done to determine if women predominate in short or long-distance moves.

4. A study should be done to determine how South Dakota's age-specific migration patterns compare with those of the region and the nation.

5. More research should be done concerning the impact that business and industry have on young adult migration. For example, do certain types of industry affect young adult migration more than others? If so, should particular types of industry be encouraged or discouraged?

6. A study relating to the long- or short-term effects of education upon those areas experiencing young adult in-migration should be conducted.

7. Since South Dakota is an agricultural state, additional research should focus on the attitudes of young adults toward farming as an occupation. Do young adults choose to farm, but cannot afford to do so, or do young adults actively choose not to farm regardless of opportunities?

8. Further migration research should focus upon those age groups experiencing recent net in-migration for South Dakota, especially the 35-44 age category.

9. Migration research should also be focused upon the individual

in-migrant in South Dakota. Did these in-migrants return to the state after an absence, or are they non-South Dakotans migrating to the state?

10. Research needs to be conducted to see if South Dakota in-migrants are moving due to a rejection of urban environments, or if other reasons are associated with their migration.

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APPENDIX I

AURORA

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	3.	-9.	-6.	4.6	-11.6	-4.2
5-9	7.	-8.	-1.	9.2	-11.1	-0.6
10-14	-5.	-4.	-10.	-3.4	-2.9	-3.1
15-19	-1.	-53.	-54.	-0.3	-28.4	-12.6
20-24	-128.	-168.	-295.	-49.2	-64.0	-56.6
25-29	-135.	-89.	-224.	-50.4	-48.9	-49.8
30-34	14.	11.	25.	15.6	13.0	14.4
35-39	-3.	-10.	-13.	-3.5	-10.7	-7.5
40-44	-2.	-4.	-5.	-2.2	-3.7	-3.0
45-49	-15.	-17.	-32.	-14.0	-14.5	-14.2
50-54	-24.	1.	-23.	-19.6	0.7	-10.9
55-59	-1.	-15.	-16.	-0.9	-12.1	-6.1
60-64	-7.	-4.	-11.	-5.3	-3.9	-4.7
65-69	2.	-10.	-8.	1.4	-9.4	-4.0
70-74	-7.	2.	-5.	-6.0	2.0	-2.1
75+	-5.	11.	6.	-2.0	3.4	1.0
TOTAL	-306.	-367.	-673.	-14.2	-18.1	-16.1

BEADLE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-24.	-5.	-29.	-5.9	-1.4	-3.8
5-9	-54.	-76.	-131.	-14.3	-20.0	-17.2
10-14	-54.	-64.	-118.	-7.0	-8.8	-7.9
15-19	-175.	-145.	-319.	-16.6	-14.6	-15.6
20-24	-307.	-341.	-648.	-26.8	-29.1	-28.0
25-29	-271.	-365.	-637.	-25.0	-33.3	-29.1
30-34	14.	-163.	-149.	2.2	-21.5	-10.5
35-39	-58.	-77.	-135.	-10.4	-13.6	-12.0
40-44	-6.	-43.	-49.	-1.3	-8.3	-5.0
45-49	-56.	-58.	-113.	-11.4	-10.3	-10.8
50-54	-23.	-17.	-40.	-3.8	-2.7	-3.2
55-59	-27.	-14.	-41.	-4.2	-2.4	-3.3
60-64	-32.	-66.	-98.	-5.8	-10.5	-8.3
65-69	-49.	-20.	-69.	-10.5	-3.9	-7.0
70-74	-39.	-8.	-47.	-8.5	-1.7	-5.0
75+	-72.	2.	-71.	-6.4	0.1	-2.6
TOTAL	-1233.	-1462.	-2695.	-12.2	-13.5	-12.9

BENNETT

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-21.	-5.	-26.	-23.8	-6.4	-15.2
5-9	-17.	-12.	-29.	-19.9	-13.0	-16.4
10-14	-24.	-28.	-52.	-13.8	-16.5	-15.1
15-19	-15.	-36.	-51.	-8.4	-19.3	-14.0
20-24	-79.	-78.	-157.	-39.2	-42.2	-40.6
25-29	-28.	-28.	-56.	-19.1	-17.6	-18.3
30-34	10.	-15.	-5.	10.8	-14.2	-2.5
35-39	-11.	-8.	-19.	-13.7	-10.9	-12.3
40-44	8.	-8.	1.	13.0	-8.7	0.6
45-49	-6.	5.	-1.	-8.0	6.1	-0.7
50-54	3.	-1.	2.	2.9	-0.9	1.1
55-59	-10.	-10.	-20.	-13.5	-11.7	-12.6
60-64	-2.	3.	1.	-3.0	5.7	0.8
65-69	-2.	-22.	-24.	-3.2	-29.1	-18.0
70-74	-7.	-2.	-9.	-11.2	-2.4	-6.5
75+	-11.	-22.	-33.	-7.3	-14.7	-10.9
TOTAL	-212.	-266.	-478.	-13.9	-17.1	-15.5

BON HOMME

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	3.	2.	5.	2.2	1.4	1.8
5-9	4.	-3.	1.	3.3	-2.6	0.4
10-14	8.	13.	21.	3.0	4.3	3.7
15-19	141.	14.	155.	37.7	3.8	20.9
20-24	47.	-146.	-99.	11.4	-37.3	-12.4
25-29	-352.	-215.	-567.	-57.5	-47.2	-53.1
30-34	-192.	-68.	-260.	-43.8	-26.0	-37.1
35-39	-22.	-2.	-24.	-11.7	-1.1	-6.5
40-44	-10.	5.	-6.	-5.7	2.8	-1.6
45-49	16.	0.	17.	10.0	0.2	4.6
50-54	8.	11.	19.	3.6	5.2	4.4
55-59	-3.	8.	6.	-1.2	3.5	1.2
60-64	14.	16.	30.	5.8	7.0	6.4
65-69	7.	25.	32.	2.9	11.2	7.0
70-74	16.	6.	23.	7.1	2.7	4.9
75+	18.	-11.	7.	3.1	-1.5	0.6
TOTAL	-295.	-344.	-639.	-6.8	-8.2	-7.5

BROOKINGS

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-30.	8.	-22.	-6.7	1.8	-2.5
5-9	-26.	-43.	-70.	-6.5	-11.7	-9.0
10-14	-47.	-27.	-73.	-6.0	-3.6	-4.8
15-19	798.	911.	1708.	90.3	110.1	99.9
20-24	1529.	1269.	2798.	148.2	138.4	143.5
25-29	-692.	-669.	-1362.	-36.8	-40.1	-38.3
30-34	-1331.	-865.	-2196.	-62.5	-57.4	-60.4
35-39	-106.	-15.	-121.	-16.2	-2.8	-10.2
40-44	24.	-10.	14.	5.5	-2.2	1.6
45-49	14.	6.	20.	3.6	1.3	2.4
50-54	18.	27.	45.	3.9	6.0	5.0
55-59	4.	2.	5.	0.7	0.3	0.5
60-64	31.	-30.	1.	6.5	-6.2	0.1
65-69	14.	-19.	-5.	3.1	-4.0	-0.6
70-74	-27.	-3.	-30.	-7.4	-0.6	-3.8
75+	-3.	38.	35.	-0.3	3.0	1.5
TOTAL	169.	578.	747.	1.5	5.4	3.4

BROWN

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-90.	-36.	-126.	-11.9	-4.9	-8.5
5-9	-139.	-149.	-288.	-17.9	-19.8	-18.9
10-14	-30.	-50.	-80.	-2.0	-3.3	-2.6
15-19	-46.	288.	242.	-2.5	15.7	6.5
20-24	-89.	347.	258.	-4.6	18.6	6.8
25-29	-507.	-831.	-1339.	-24.8	-34.8	-30.2
30-34	-303.	-717.	-1019.	-18.5	-35.3	-27.8
35-39	-108.	-17.	-124.	-10.0	-1.7	-6.0
40-44	-50.	-47.	-97.	-5.6	-5.2	-5.4
45-49	1.	8.	10.	0.2	0.9	0.6
50-54	-31.	-36.	-67.	-3.3	-3.7	-3.5
55-59	-49.	-19.	-68.	-5.3	-2.0	-3.6
60-64	-42.	-38.	-80.	-4.6	-4.2	-4.4
65-69	-1.	14.	13.	-0.1	1.6	0.8
70-74	-19.	-11.	-30.	-3.0	-1.4	-2.1
75+	-21.	68.	46.	-1.3	2.9	1.2
TOTAL	-1525.	-1225.	-2750.	-8.6	-6.4	-7.4

BRULE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	4.	-16.	-12.	3.7	-12.6	-4.8
5-9	-50.	-40.	-89.	-38.9	-33.9	-36.5
10-14	-10.	-15.	-26.	-4.1	-6.3	-5.2
15-19	-95.	-76.	-171.	-28.2	-24.4	-26.4
20-24	-185.	-194.	-379.	-51.9	-52.5	-52.2
25-29	-65.	-60.	-125.	-23.5	-24.5	-24.0
30-34	43.	11.	54.	32.7	8.2	20.1
35-39	-17.	12.	-5.	-13.3	8.0	-1.8
40-44	-3.	-32.	-34.	-2.0	-20.8	-11.8
45-49	-19.	-10.	-28.	-14.0	-7.0	-10.4
50-54	-17.	-15.	-32.	-10.5	-8.1	-9.2
55-59	-25.	-22.	-47.	-12.3	-12.6	-12.4
60-64	-15.	-8.	-23.	-8.3	-5.1	-6.8
65-69	5.	-15.	-10.	3.6	-10.5	-3.5
70-74	-13.	-10.	-23.	-10.7	-7.3	-8.9
75+	-32.	-20.	-52.	-9.4	-4.9	-6.9
TOTAL	-494.	-510.	-1004.	-17.0	-17.3	-17.1

BUFFALO

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	0.	-13.	-13.	0.6	-21.3	-9.6
5-9	-16.	-10.	-26.	-23.5	-16.4	-20.2
10-14	-13.	-10.	-24.	-10.8	-8.5	-9.7
15-19	-6.	-40.	-46.	-5.7	-28.7	-18.4
20-24	-32.	-27.	-59.	-28.4	-24.0	-26.2
25-29	-31.	-17.	-48.	-38.4	-24.1	-31.7
30-34	11.	-0.	11.	23.4	-0.9	10.5
35-39	-16.	-11.	-27.	-27.9	-19.6	-23.7
40-44	-12.	1.	-11.	-19.4	1.6	-10.2
45-49	-10.	-5.	-15.	-21.1	-12.8	-17.2
50-54	-1.	-4.	-6.	-5.0	-13.8	-9.4
55-59	-8.	-2.	-9.	-17.1	-4.2	-11.3
60-64	-9.	-10.	-20.	-24.3	-22.0	-23.0
65-69	-7.	-6.	-13.	-18.4	-22.2	-19.9
70-74	-8.	-6.	-14.	-28.3	-29.8	-28.9
75+	-12.	-11.	-22.	-19.3	-18.1	-18.8
TOTAL	-170.	-172.	-342.	-19.3	-20.0	-19.7

BUTTE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	34.	-8.	27.	19.5	-4.4	7.6
5-9	37.	19.	56.	23.1	12.5	18.0
10-14	49.	81.	130.	16.1	30.0	22.6
15-19	9.	-30.	-21.	2.4	-7.7	-2.7
20-24	-111.	-151.	-262.	-26.4	-31.7	-29.2
25-29	-72.	-74.	-145.	-16.9	-18.3	-17.6
30-34	100.	65.	165.	46.1	29.6	37.8
35-39	25.	35.	60.	15.0	19.5	17.3
40-44	30.	-1.	29.	16.4	-0.4	7.6
45-49	1.	-1.	-1.	0.3	-0.7	-0.2
50-54	3.	-27.	-24.	1.6	-11.0	-5.2
55-59	7.	5.	12.	2.9	2.5	2.7
60-64	5.	33.	38.	2.1	15.6	8.9
65-69	-17.	3.	-14.	-7.2	1.3	-3.0
70-74	-8.	-15.	-23.	-3.9	-7.8	-5.8
75+	17.	-4.	13.	3.8	-0.7	1.3
TOTAL	109.	-67.	42.	2.8	-1.7	0.5

CAMPBELL

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	6.	-3.	3.	15.7	-9.7	4.5
5-9	-7.	-17.	-24.	-16.9	-48.9	-31.5
10-14	-26.	-28.	-54.	-19.6	-22.1	-20.8
15-19	-41.	-38.	-79.	-24.8	-29.1	-26.7
20-24	-97.	-122.	-219.	-56.9	-69.0	-63.1
25-29	-85.	-60.	-145.	-50.0	-48.7	-49.4
30-34	4.	-12.	-8.	9.3	-19.3	-8.0
35-39	-16.	-20.	-36.	-21.4	-27.3	-24.3
40-44	-15.	-6.	-21.	-20.4	-8.9	-15.0
45-49	-5.	5.	0.	-6.8	8.1	0.1
50-54	1.	-8.	-8.	0.9	-9.5	-4.8
55-59	-11.	-8.	-19.	-10.4	-8.0	-9.2
60-64	-12.	-5.	-16.	-13.1	-6.0	-9.8
65-69	-6.	-2.	-9.	-9.9	-3.0	-6.1
70-74	-2.	-0.	-2.	-2.5	-0.8	-1.7
75+	-11.	-3.	-13.	-6.3	-1.8	-4.3
TOTAL	-323.	-327.	-650.	-21.7	-23.7	-22.7

CHARLES MIX

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-14.	-39.	-53.	-5.7	-16.0	-10.8
5-9	-32.	-10.	-42.	-14.6	-4.5	-9.5
10-14	37.	37.	74.	8.7	8.4	8.6
15-19	-106.	-107.	-213.	-19.0	-20.2	-19.6
20-24	-248.	-280.	-528.	-41.0	-46.3	-43.6
25-29	-158.	-114.	-272.	-32.9	-26.8	-30.0
30-34	48.	34.	82.	21.7	15.0	18.3
35-39	2.	12.	13.	0.7	4.8	2.7
40-44	-22.	-7.	-29.	-8.9	-3.2	-6.1
45-49	-1.	-2.	-3.	-0.3	-1.0	-0.6
50-54	-8.	-32.	-41.	-2.9	-12.5	-7.5
55-59	-11.	-15.	-26.	-4.3	-5.6	-4.9
60-64	-16.	-20.	-36.	-5.4	-7.2	-6.3
65-69	-9.	-1.	-10.	-3.0	-0.4	-1.7
70-74	-18.	-18.	-36.	-7.3	-7.2	-7.3
75+	-38.	17.	-21.	-5.9	2.5	-1.6
TOTAL	-594.	-547.	-1141.	-11.8	-11.0	-11.4

CLARK

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	14.	9.	24.	13.4	10.7	12.2
5-9	10.	-9.	2.	11.4	-9.5	0.8
10-14	-0.	4.	3.	-0.3	2.3	1.1
15-19	-28.	-77.	-105.	-11.2	-29.7	-20.7
20-24	-137.	-182.	-319.	-47.8	-57.9	-53.1
25-29	-77.	-70.	-147.	-28.5	-31.3	-29.7
30-34	15.	38.	53.	12.0	43.0	25.0
35-39	9.	7.	16.	9.0	7.5	8.3
40-44	-8.	-22.	-30.	-7.1	-15.6	-11.7
45-49	2.	2.	4.	1.8	1.5	1.6
50-54	-6.	-8.	-15.	-3.8	-5.3	-4.6
55-59	-13.	-19.	-32.	-7.1	-10.1	-8.6
60-64	-11.	-14.	-24.	-5.1	-7.5	-6.2
65-69	-11.	-10.	-21.	-5.8	-5.7	-5.8
70-74	-13.	-4.	-17.	-8.9	-2.6	-5.8
75+	-34.	-42.	-75.	-7.3	-8.7	-8.0
TOTAL	-287.	-396.	-683.	-10.3	-14.4	-12.4

CLAY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-21.	-28.	-49.	-8.8	-11.7	-10.3
5-9	-124.	-78.	-203.	-48.1	-33.8	-41.3
10-14	-64.	-73.	-138.	-13.9	-16.3	-15.1
15-19	546.	665.	1211.	120.1	140.2	130.3
20-24	1190.	996.	2186.	235.6	224.9	230.6
25-29	-441.	-435.	-877.	-39.7	-44.2	-41.8
30-34	-1153.	-807.	-1960.	-72.8	-66.6	-70.1
35-39	-129.	-58.	-187.	-28.6	-16.6	-23.4
40-44	-38.	-22.	-61.	-15.8	-9.2	-12.5
45-49	-29.	-32.	-61.	-12.0	-12.3	-12.1
50-54	-12.	-20.	-31.	-4.7	-7.9	-6.3
55-59	-3.	18.	15.	-1.1	7.8	3.1
60-64	2.	-22.	-20.	1.0	-8.8	-4.1
65-69	-5.	-21.	-26.	-2.1	-9.2	-5.7
70-74	-7.	1.	-5.	-3.5	0.7	-1.4
75+	-1.	16.	15.	-0.1	2.4	1.3
TOTAL	-288.	98.	-190.	-4.3	1.6	-1.5

CODINGTON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	4.	60.	64.	0.8	13.9	7.0
5-9	15.	44.	59.	3.7	11.3	7.4
10-14	25.	31.	55.	3.1	4.1	3.6
15-19	41.	93.	134.	4.1	10.1	6.9
20-24	-135.	-45.	-180.	-12.4	-4.3	-8.5
25-29	-99.	-132.	-231.	-9.6	-13.5	-11.5
30-34	231.	51.	282.	50.3	8.2	26.1
35-39	30.	11.	41.	6.1	2.1	4.1
40-44	39.	22.	61.	8.7	4.4	6.4
45-49	28.	27.	55.	6.6	6.1	6.3
50-54	11.	-3.	9.	2.3	-0.5	0.9
55-59	-16.	18.	2.	-3.0	3.4	0.1
60-64	4.	-3.	1.	0.7	-0.5	0.1
65-69	-21.	4.	-17.	-4.5	0.7	-1.8
70-74	-7.	1.	-6.	-1.7	0.1	-0.7
75+	-23.	22.	-1.	-2.1	1.5	0.0
TOTAL	125.	201.	326.	1.3	2.0	1.7

CORSON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-60.	-22.	-83.	-32.5	-13.8	-23.8
5-9	-38.	-36.	-75.	-23.5	-24.3	-23.9
10-14	12.	-9.	3.	4.4	-3.7	0.6
15-19	-32.	-35.	-67.	-9.3	-10.1	-9.7
20-24	-117.	-124.	-241.	-33.2	-36.0	-34.6
25-29	-58.	-89.	-147.	-23.8	-37.7	-30.7
30-34	33.	24.	57.	26.0	18.3	22.0
35-39	18.	-26.	-8.	14.8	-18.2	-3.0
40-44	-13.	-3.	-16.	-10.8	-2.3	-6.4
45-49	13.	2.	15.	10.2	1.3	6.0
50-54	-14.	11.	-2.	-9.1	9.6	-0.8
55-59	19.	-12.	7.	17.2	-9.2	3.0
60-64	-42.	-5.	-47.	-29.3	-4.5	-18.7
65-69	-5.	1.	-5.	-4.6	0.7	-2.0
70-74	-5.	-42.	-47.	-5.5	-48.5	-26.1
75+	-44.	-34.	-78.	-22.0	-17.5	-19.8
TOTAL	-334.	-399.	-733.	-13.1	-16.3	-14.7

CUSTER

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	52.	33.	86.	50.4	33.8	42.3
5-9	63.	61.	124.	75.9	88.5	81.6
10-14	61.	53.	114.	32.7	30.7	31.7
15-19	136.	30.	166.	64.2	11.9	35.9
20-24	-50.	-16.	-66.	-20.6	-6.9	-14.0
25-29	77.	50.	127.	31.2	23.6	27.7
30-34	122.	71.	194.	107.4	53.2	78.1
35-39	25.	44.	68.	18.2	29.1	23.9
40-44	60.	43.	103.	48.6	35.4	42.1
45-49	38.	35.	73.	31.4	29.3	30.4
50-54	42.	21.	63.	33.1	15.8	24.3
55-59	49.	26.	75.	40.4	20.2	30.0
60-64	14.	-11.	3.	10.8	-6.6	1.1
65-69	1.	-2.	-1.	0.7	-1.9	-0.5
70-74	2.	-29.	-26.	1.8	-21.5	-9.9
75+	-26.	-11.	-37.	-9.0	-3.6	-6.2
TOTAL	667.	397.	1065.	28.7	16.7	22.7

DAVISON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-42.	-25.	-67.	-10.2	-6.4	-8.3
5-9	-54.	-79.	-134.	-14.6	-22.4	-18.4
10-14	-62.	28.	-34.	-8.9	4.3	-2.5
15-19	67.	48.	115.	7.8	5.8	6.8
20-24	-19.	-21.	-41.	-2.1	-2.3	-2.2
25-29	-188.	-215.	-403.	-20.1	-22.8	-21.5
30-34	-15.	-148.	-163.	-2.5	-21.5	-12.7
35-39	-28.	-10.	-38.	-6.5	-2.2	-4.3
40-44	-16.	6.	-10.	-4.2	1.6	-1.3
45-49	9.	-17.	-8.	2.3	-3.9	-1.0
50-54	31.	-6.	25.	7.7	-1.3	3.0
55-59	-11.	9.	-2.	-2.4	2.0	-0.2
60-64	-21.	26.	5.	-5.1	5.7	0.5
65-69	-13.	6.	-7.	-3.3	1.3	-0.8
70-74	18.	23.	41.	5.4	5.2	5.3
75+	25.	28.	53.	2.5	1.8	2.1
TOTAL	-319.	-346.	-665.	-3.9	-3.8	-3.8

DAY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-7.	-2.	-9.	-4.5	-1.0	-2.8
5-9	-1.	-4.	-5.	-0.5	-2.6	-1.5
10-14	3.	31.	34.	0.8	10.3	5.4
15-19	-49.	-90.	-138.	-11.5	-22.1	-16.7
20-24	-239.	-223.	-462.	-45.2	-49.6	-47.2
25-29	-90.	-187.	-277.	-22.9	-43.3	-33.6
30-34	42.	24.	66.	22.5	12.6	17.5
35-39	-2.	10.	8.	-1.0	5.8	2.4
40-44	-0.	13.	13.	0.0	8.8	4.1
45-49	15.	5.	20.	8.7	2.7	5.5
50-54	3.	4.	7.	1.5	1.6	1.6
55-59	0.	-2.	-1.	0.1	-0.7	-0.2
60-64	-2.	2.	-0.	-0.8	0.6	0.0
65-69	9.	3.	11.	3.3	1.1	2.2
70-74	6.	14.	20.	2.6	6.8	4.5
75+	13.	-9.	4.	1.7	-1.1	0.2
TOTAL	-298.	-410.	-709.	-6.8	-9.5	-8.1

DEUEL

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	8.	21.	29.	7.5	27.3	15.9
5-9	53.	-13.	40.	58.2	-12.5	20.3
10-14	16.	24.	40.	7.1	13.9	10.1
15-19	-33.	-29.	-63.	-11.4	-10.4	-10.9
20-24	-151.	-176.	-328.	-42.5	-55.1	-48.5
25-29	-87.	-77.	-164.	-33.4	-33.6	-33.5
30-34	44.	27.	72.	39.7	22.3	30.6
35-39	15.	14.	29.	13.0	12.5	12.8
40-44	6.	7.	12.	4.8	5.9	5.3
45-49	-0.	-5.	-5.	-0.2	-3.7	-1.9
50-54	-1.	-5.	-6.	-0.8	-3.1	-2.0
55-59	-21.	-19.	-40.	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6
60-64	-20.	-1.	-21.	-10.4	-0.5	-5.9
65-69	1.	-4.	-2.	0.8	-2.2	-0.7
70-74	-6.	-18.	-25.	-3.6	-10.5	-7.0
75+	-12.	-26.	-37.	-2.7	-5.8	-4.3
TOTAL	-190.	-280.	-470.	-6.5	-10.2	-8.3

DEWEY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-32.	-47.	-79.	-17.9	-24.4	-21.3
5-9	-46.	-41.	-87.	-27.9	-24.8	-26.4
10-14	-12.	-3.	-15.	-4.2	-1.0	-2.6
15-19	-76.	-62.	-138.	-18.7	-16.5	-17.6
20-24	-139.	-105.	-244.	-37.9	-31.2	-34.7
25-29	-65.	-40.	-105.	-25.0	-16.9	-21.2
30-34	33.	5.	37.	25.6	3.0	13.3
35-39	-5.	-18.	-23.	-3.9	-13.2	-8.5
40-44	-6.	-6.	-12.	-4.8	-4.2	-4.5
45-49	-9.	-2.	-11.	-8.8	-1.5	-4.7
50-54	-0.	-18.	-19.	-0.3	-13.5	-6.5
55-59	9.	-5.	4.	7.3	-4.9	1.8
60-64	-9.	-25.	-33.	-8.0	-20.1	-14.5
65-69	-13.	-10.	-23.	-12.4	-8.7	-10.6
70-74	-11.	-8.	-19.	-10.5	-9.7	-10.2
75+	-18.	-29.	-47.	-9.2	-14.3	-11.8
TOTAL	-401.	-413.	-814.	-15.3	-16.2	-15.7

DOUGLAS

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-0.	4.	4.	-0.3	5.8	2.4
5-9	-16.	10.	-6.	-18.1	12.4	-3.6
10-14	-3.	11.	8.	-1.3	6.3	2.2
15-19	-39.	-45.	-84.	-15.4	-19.6	-17.4
20-24	-118.	-111.	-229.	-41.6	-45.4	-43.4
25-29	-88.	-98.	-186.	-39.5	-48.9	-44.0
30-34	26.	5.	31.	29.4	4.6	15.7
35-39	-4.	3.	-1.	-4.1	3.0	-0.4
40-44	-10.	-7.	-17.	-9.2	-7.4	-8.3
45-49	4.	-11.	-7.	4.4	-9.1	-3.4
50-54	-11.	-15.	-26.	-7.6	-12.8	-10.0
55-59	-12.	-2.	-14.	-9.1	-1.7	-5.4
60-64	-8.	-8.	-16.	-6.6	-6.2	-6.4
65-69	10.	2.	12.	7.5	1.3	4.3
70-74	4.	7.	10.	3.3	6.4	4.7
75+	-9.	-28.	-37.	-3.2	-7.4	-5.6
TOTAL	-273.	-285.	-559.	-12.0	-12.4	-12.2

EDMUNDS

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	11.	-4.	8.	12.2	-4.0	4.0
5-9	-7.	-11.	-19.	-6.6	-11.0	-8.7
10-14	0.	1.	1.	0.0	0.3	0.2
15-19	-40.	-76.	-116.	-13.3	-25.9	-19.5
20-24	-194.	-199.	-394.	-57.9	-61.9	-59.8
25-29	-103.	-86.	-189.	-37.7	-36.9	-37.3
30-34	44.	16.	60.	45.9	15.0	29.6
35-39	-9.	10.	2.	-6.8	8.1	0.7
40-44	-9.	-3.	-12.	-7.3	-2.8	-5.2
45-49	-3.	-6.	-9.	-2.5	-3.9	-3.2
50-54	11.	1.	12.	6.9	0.9	4.0
55-59	9.	10.	19.	5.5	6.6	6.0
60-64	2.	-5.	-3.	1.1	-3.2	-1.0
65-69	3.	-1.	2.	1.7	-0.5	0.6
70-74	-2.	11.	9.	-1.6	8.5	3.2
75+	11.	20.	30.	2.9	4.9	3.9
TOTAL	-277.	-322.	-599.	-9.9	-11.7	-10.8

FALL RIVER

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-8.	18.	11.	-4.2	10.9	3.1
5-9	67.	53.	120.	53.3	42.9	48.1
10-14	111.	80.	191.	48.0	37.4	42.9
15-19	11.	36.	46.	3.5	13.4	8.2
20-24	-77.	-30.	-108.	-22.0	-9.4	-16.0
25-29	37.	21.	59.	12.5	7.6	10.1
30-34	153.	96.	249.	104.9	55.0	77.8
35-39	60.	45.	104.	44.1	31.8	37.9
40-44	80.	33.	114.	58.5	21.3	38.6
45-49	61.	41.	102.	38.8	28.4	33.8
50-54	47.	12.	59.	21.0	5.9	13.9
55-59	79.	19.	97.	26.7	8.4	18.8
60-64	-5.	-13.	-18.	-1.5	-5.5	-3.2
65-69	-9.	2.	-7.	-3.4	1.1	-1.5
70-74	-36.	-8.	-44.	-13.1	-4.0	-9.1
75+	-69.	-2.	-71.	-7.6	-0.3	-4.4
TOTAL	501.	404.	905.	12.4	11.7	12.1

FAULK

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-5.	3.	-3.	-8.1	4.2	-2.3
5-9	1.	-3.	-2.	1.2	-6.2	-1.9
10-14	1.	-3.	-3.	0.4	-2.2	-0.9
15-19	-41.	-61.	-102.	-19.6	-28.0	-23.9
20-24	-161.	-157.	-317.	-62.0	-67.6	-64.6
25-29	-80.	-82.	-163.	-42.4	-46.3	-44.3
30-34	29.	26.	55.	48.8	37.2	42.6
35-39	-7.	-1.	-8.	-8.2	-1.3	-4.8
40-44	-1.	-13.	-14.	-1.5	-14.5	-8.3
45-49	-9.	-3.	-12.	-9.5	-2.8	-5.8
50-54	-6.	-3.	-9.	-4.7	-2.7	-3.8
55-59	4.	-16.	-12.	3.3	-14.6	-5.0
60-64	-6.	-2.	-8.	-5.4	-2.2	-3.9
65-69	-1.	-3.	-4.	-0.8	-2.6	-1.7
70-74	5.	1.	6.	7.3	1.0	3.8
75+	-3.	-19.	-22.	-1.1	-6.3	-3.8
TOTAL	-280.	-337.	-617.	-14.4	-17.3	-15.9

GRANT

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	14.	-26.	-12.	6.7	-13.8	-3.1
5-9	58.	26.	84.	32.3	15.4	24.1
10-14	48.	43.	91.	13.1	12.3	12.7
15-19	-69.	-65.	-135.	-13.9	-13.9	-13.9
20-24	-204.	-200.	-404.	-38.8	-39.1	-39.0
25-29	-110.	-90.	-199.	-25.2	-22.7	-24.0
30-34	93.	57.	150.	44.3	23.9	33.4
35-39	13.	33.	46.	6.2	16.0	11.1
40-44	18.	-12.	7.	9.4	-5.6	1.7
45-49	3.	-1.	2.	1.8	-0.6	0.5
50-54	-2.	-2.	-3.	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8
55-59	1.	-5.	-4.	0.5	-2.0	-0.8
60-64	3.	-6.	-3.	1.0	-2.2	-0.6
65-69	8.	6.	14.	3.4	2.3	2.8
70-74	-12.	-16.	-28.	-5.6	-6.7	-6.2
75+	-30.	-5.	-35.	-4.6	-0.7	-2.5
TOTAL	-168.	-262.	-430.	-3.8	-5.8	-4.8

GREGORY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-27.	4.	-23.	-21.0	3.7	-9.0
5-9	-4.	0.	-3.	-2.8	0.2	-1.4
10-14	-23.	-4.	-27.	-8.7	-1.7	-5.5
15-19	-74.	-85.	-159.	-21.9	-25.3	-23.6
20-24	-134.	-168.	-302.	-36.5	-48.9	-42.5
25-29	-123.	-73.	-196.	-37.3	-25.8	-32.0
30-34	46.	1.	47.	31.4	0.3	15.6
35-39	-23.	-9.	-32.	-14.6	-6.2	-10.5
40-44	-2.	-16.	-18.	-1.4	-10.1	-6.0
45-49	-17.	-14.	-31.	-9.9	-9.0	-9.5
50-54	-36.	-8.	-45.	-21.0	-4.9	-13.1
55-59	-9.	-19.	-28.	-4.6	-8.8	-6.7
60-64	-8.	2.	-6.	-4.8	1.0	-1.7
65-69	7.	1.	8.	3.5	0.7	2.2
70-74	-23.	-6.	-29.	-11.4	-3.2	-7.5
75+	-14.	-23.	-37.	-2.6	-4.1	-3.4
TOTAL	-464.	-417.	-881.	-13.7	-12.5	-13.1

HAAKON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-14.	-10.	-24.	-15.0	-12.4	-13.8
5-9	2.	-2.	-1.	2.5	-3.4	-0.6
10-14	-8.	-19.	-27.	-5.7	-15.3	-10.3
15-19	-30.	-22.	-52.	-19.7	-17.3	-18.6
20-24	-83.	-66.	-149.	-40.8	-34.9	-38.0
25-29	-30.	-10.	-40.	-20.3	-8.4	-15.0
30-34	35.	10.	44.	45.6	13.2	29.6
35-39	-11.	1.	-10.	-15.0	1.1	-7.2
40-44	-3.	-17.	-20.	-4.3	-20.9	-12.8
45-49	-12.	-10.	-22.	-19.6	-14.0	-16.6
50-54	2.	-15.	-13.	2.4	-20.7	-8.8
55-59	-14.	-7.	-21.	-17.4	-10.0	-13.9
60-64	-4.	-2.	-6.	-4.4	-4.0	-4.2
65-69	-13.	1.	-12.	-19.8	2.3	-9.0
70-74	5.	-4.	0.	8.1	-5.8	0.3
75+	-15.	1.	-15.	-9.8	0.4	-4.7
TOTAL	-195.	-173.	-368.	-13.5	-12.8	-13.1

HAMLIN

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-4.	-15.	-20.	-3.9	-13.8	-8.9
5-9	25.	1.	27.	26.2	1.4	14.1
10-14	32.	33.	65.	17.0	17.6	17.3
15-19	-16.	-40.	-56.	-6.3	-17.6	-11.7
20-24	-114.	-153.	-268.	-41.2	-52.6	-47.1
25-29	-81.	-63.	-144.	-32.8	-31.6	-32.3
30-34	31.	43.	74.	26.1	43.4	34.0
35-39	20.	17.	37.	20.1	16.8	18.4
40-44	-7.	6.	-1.	-6.9	5.6	-0.6
45-49	5.	17.	22.	4.2	16.5	10.1
50-54	14.	13.	27.	11.2	9.5	10.3
55-59	21.	19.	41.	13.8	11.9	12.9
60-64	18.	18.	36.	9.9	12.6	11.1
65-69	1.	42.	43.	0.7	29.7	14.0
70-74	13.	12.	25.	8.1	7.4	7.8
75+	19.	30.	49.	4.1	6.3	5.2
TOTAL	-24.	-20.	-44.	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8

HAND

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-6.	-10.	-16.	-6.1	-10.6	-8.4
5-9	16.	-4.	12.	17.8	-4.0	6.7
10-14	-2.	-28.	-30.	-1.0	-12.6	-6.7
15-19	-126.	-94.	-220.	-35.1	-31.3	-33.4
20-24	-227.	-244.	-471.	-57.5	-63.0	-60.3
25-29	-125.	-107.	-231.	-39.9	-41.7	-40.7
30-34	51.	29.	80.	53.2	25.3	38.0
35-39	-13.	-10.	-23.	-10.1	-7.2	-8.6
40-44	-17.	-25.	-42.	-13.1	-17.1	-15.2
45-49	-23.	-12.	-35.	-15.0	-7.5	-11.1
50-54	-6.	-13.	-19.	-3.1	-7.2	-5.1
55-59	-16.	-13.	-29.	-8.0	-7.3	-7.7
60-64	-14.	-11.	-25.	-8.9	-6.6	-7.7
65-69	-11.	2.	-9.	-6.9	1.5	-3.4
70-74	-9.	-14.	-23.	-6.4	-9.9	-8.1
75+	-9.	-12.	-21.	-2.8	-2.9	-2.8
TOTAL	-538.	-564.	-1102.	-18.0	-19.5	-18.7

HANSON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	30.	14.	44.	38.5	21.9	30.9
5-9	6.	4.	10.	8.3	5.0	6.6
10-14	-21.	-19.	-40.	-10.9	-12.2	-11.5
15-19	-21.	-45.	-66.	-10.6	-23.1	-16.8
20-24	-118.	-153.	-270.	-48.0	-61.8	-55.0
25-29	-65.	-64.	-128.	-36.2	-36.9	-36.5
30-34	18.	1.	18.	25.0	1.0	12.1
35-39	-5.	5.	-0.	-5.3	6.3	-0.2
40-44	-2.	8.	6.	-2.9	9.1	3.6
45-49	-2.	-6.	-8.	-2.2	-7.9	-4.9
50-54	-5.	-7.	-12.	-4.4	-6.3	-5.4
55-59	2.	-2.	-1.	1.5	-2.5	-0.4
60-64	-1.	-13.	-14.	-1.0	-12.6	-6.8
65-69	-5.	-9.	-14.	-5.1	-12.0	-8.2
70-74	-14.	-2.	-16.	-16.8	-2.1	-9.1
75+	-5.	-29.	-34.	-2.0	-9.8	-6.0
TOTAL	-209.	-317.	-526.	-10.9	-16.9	-13.9

HARDING

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-4.	-0.	-4.	-10.6	-1.2	-5.9
5-9	9.	-1.	7.	26.2	-4.7	11.8
10-14	-5.	1.	-4.	-6.1	2.3	-2.8
15-19	19.	-10.	10.	22.1	-10.9	5.5
20-24	-48.	-46.	-95.	-38.6	-43.8	-41.0
25-29	-34.	-9.	-43.	-28.5	-11.2	-21.4
30-34	7.	0.	8.	13.7	1.0	8.1
35-39	-2.	3.	0.	-4.8	5.5	0.4
40-44	-2.	-8.	-10.	-4.9	-16.4	-11.2
45-49	-3.	-1.	-4.	-6.7	-2.6	-4.6
50-54	-12.	0.	-12.	-19.2	0.2	-11.9
55-59	-11.	-14.	-25.	-20.0	-25.7	-22.8
60-64	-11.	-8.	-19.	-16.3	-13.0	-14.7
65-69	-3.	-7.	-10.	-5.1	-12.6	-8.5
70-74	-17.	-3.	-19.	-27.1	-7.4	-19.4
75+	-14.	-12.	-26.	-14.2	-13.5	-13.9
TOTAL	-131.	-116.	-247.	-13.0	-13.6	-13.3

HUGHES

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-11.	-36.	-47.	-3.3	-10.6	-7.0
5-9	65.	38.	104.	21.9	14.0	18.1
10-14	139.	166.	305.	28.8	33.1	31.0
15-19	-69.	-81.	-149.	-10.8	-11.7	-11.3
20-24	-188.	-77.	-266.	-26.8	-11.2	-19.0
25-29	86.	105.	192.	15.5	17.3	16.5
30-34	367.	188.	555.	137.4	43.0	78.7
35-39	125.	86.	211.	34.8	22.9	28.1
40-44	65.	26.	91.	20.6	7.7	14.0
45-49	14.	16.	31.	4.6	4.9	4.7
50-54	29.	4.	33.	9.0	1.3	5.2
55-59	20.	21.	41.	6.1	6.3	6.2
60-64	-7.	-18.	-25.	-2.4	-5.2	-3.9
65-69	-12.	-30.	-42.	-4.8	-9.9	-7.6
70-74	-2.	-3.	-5.	-0.8	-1.4	-1.1
75+	-18.	53.	35.	-4.0	8.9	3.3
TOTAL	604.	459.	1063.	11.0	7.5	9.1

HUTCHINSON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	7.	4.	11.	4.2	2.6	3.4
5-9	18.	-12.	6.	10.0	-7.7	1.7
10-14	-36.	-3.	-39.	-9.1	-0.8	-5.2
15-19	-106.	-68.	-175.	-20.9	-14.6	-17.9
20-24	-264.	-367.	-631.	-47.1	-63.1	-55.2
25-29	-135.	-198.	-333.	-32.2	-40.8	-36.8
30-34	62.	28.	90.	28.7	12.9	20.7
35-39	4.	-5.	-1.	1.9	-2.2	-0.2
40-44	-27.	7.	-20.	-12.4	2.9	-4.6
45-49	7.	-11.	-4.	2.9	-4.6	-0.9
50-54	-13.	-13.	-26.	-4.5	-4.9	-4.7
55-59	-1.	-13.	-14.	-0.3	-4.2	-2.3
60-64	-28.	-3.	-32.	-8.6	-1.0	-4.9
65-69	14.	-7.	8.	5.1	-2.1	1.3
70-74	30.	9.	39.	10.8	3.1	6.7
75+	38.	21.	60.	4.7	2.2	3.3
TOTAL	-432.	-631.	-1063.	-8.5	-11.9	-10.2

HYDE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-8.	3.	-4.	-18.7	7.3	-5.2
5-9	4.	-11.	-7.	11.3	-24.1	-8.1
10-14	-5.	-4.	-9.	-6.2	-4.0	-5.1
15-19	-31.	-50.	-81.	-22.8	-33.7	-28.5
20-24	-88.	-110.	-198.	-57.5	-65.6	-61.7
25-29	-50.	-57.	-107.	-42.2	-45.2	-43.7
30-34	-9.	-10.	-18.	-14.8	-19.0	-16.7
35-39	-7.	-5.	-12.	-15.9	-10.5	-13.3
40-44	0.	9.	9.	0.3	14.5	8.1
45-49	-3.	-12.	-15.	-3.8	-17.5	-10.7
50-54	-7.	-7.	-13.	-9.7	-8.6	-9.1
55-59	-14.	-10.	-23.	-19.4	-15.7	-17.7
60-64	1.	-5.	-4.	1.3	-8.3	-3.1
65-69	-8.	-10.	-18.	-12.4	-13.4	-12.9
70-74	-3.	7.	4.	-3.6	11.4	3.0
75+	-6.	-2.	-9.	-3.6	-1.3	-2.4
TOTAL	-234.	-272.	-505.	-18.7	-21.5	-20.1

JACKSON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	18.	26.	44.	20.8	33.4	26.6
5-9	-5.	26.	21.	-5.6	26.0	11.2
10-14	31.	40.	70.	20.2	24.7	22.5
15-19	6.	-9.	-4.	3.3	-5.8	-1.0
20-24	-70.	-49.	-120.	-36.9	-30.7	-34.1
25-29	-11.	-17.	-28.	-8.9	-11.7	-10.4
30-34	29.	26.	55.	32.5	28.5	30.5
35-39	19.	0.	20.	25.0	0.1	11.1
40-44	5.	-2.	3.	6.4	-2.4	1.9
45-49	6.	10.	16.	9.1	13.5	11.3
50-54	4.	4.	8.	5.0	6.1	5.5
55-59	-0.	-5.	-5.	-0.5	-6.6	-3.8
60-64	6.	-3.	3.	7.8	-4.4	1.6
65-69	-8.	7.	-1.	-9.6	9.9	-0.5
70-74	3.	6.	9.	4.1	11.2	7.2
75+	-9.	-11.	-20.	-7.1	-7.1	-7.1
TOTAL	23.	47.	70.	1.6	3.2	2.4

JERAULD

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	13.	-8.	5.	20.4	-12.7	3.6
5-9	-6.	-1.	-8.	-10.1	-2.3	-6.4
10-14	1.	-12.	-11.	1.2	-11.2	-5.0
15-19	-26.	-22.	-48.	-16.7	-15.6	-16.2
20-24	-108.	-128.	-236.	-56.8	-65.0	-60.9
25-29	-50.	-45.	-95.	-29.4	-31.5	-30.4
30-34	12.	5.	17.	19.1	6.7	12.7
35-39	-1.	3.	2.	-1.2	3.9	1.5
40-44	-0.	-1.	-1.	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7
45-49	6.	-3.	3.	9.7	-4.3	2.8
50-54	-11.	-11.	-23.	-12.0	-11.7	-11.8
55-59	-14.	-21.	-35.	-13.9	-22.7	-18.2
60-64	-10.	8.	-3.	-9.3	7.8	-1.3
65-69	-3.	2.	-1.	-2.7	1.8	-0.5
70-74	2.	-1.	1.	2.4	-1.1	0.5
75+	2.	-17.	-16.	0.6	-5.6	-2.7
TOTAL	-194.	-254.	-448.	-11.8	-15.3	-13.5

JONES

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	5.	-9.	-4.	18.9	-31.9	-6.6
5-9	-20.	-10.	-30.	-54.5	-26.9	-40.6
10-14	-22.	-7.	-29.	-26.3	-9.3	-18.1
15-19	-39.	-33.	-71.	-40.1	-32.3	-36.1
20-24	-65.	-57.	-122.	-59.8	-53.2	-56.5
25-29	-31.	-49.	-80.	-30.6	-50.7	-40.5
30-34	-5.	-5.	-10.	-10.6	-9.9	-10.2
35-39	-12.	-6.	-19.	-25.8	-13.5	-19.6
40-44	-8.	-8.	-16.	-16.5	-15.8	-16.1
45-49	-2.	-11.	-13.	-4.0	-21.3	-13.6
50-54	-1.	-4.	-6.	-2.7	-8.4	-5.6
55-59	-11.	-11.	-23.	-18.5	-22.1	-20.1
60-64	-4.	-8.	-12.	-8.8	-19.3	-14.1
65-69	-8.	-10.	-18.	-11.9	-20.6	-15.5
70-74	-8.	-14.	-22.	-15.1	-26.5	-20.9
75+	-12.	-23.	-35.	-11.8	-21.9	-16.8
TOTAL	-242.	-266.	-508.	-25.4	-28.6	-27.0

KINGSBURY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	12.	-15.	-3.	9.1	-12.0	-1.3
5-9	5.	14.	19.	4.4	13.7	8.9
10-14	15.	25.	40.	6.4	11.5	8.8
15-19	-74.	-76.	-150.	-21.5	-22.7	-22.1
20-24	-234.	-216.	-450.	-50.0	-53.3	-51.6
25-29	-154.	-187.	-340.	-39.8	-47.5	-43.7
30-34	32.	16.	49.	21.4	11.7	16.7
35-39	6.	-5.	0.	4.0	-3.8	0.1
40-44	5.	17.	22.	3.7	12.2	7.9
45-49	-8.	-19.	-28.	-4.8	-9.1	-7.1
50-54	-17.	-1.	-18.	-7.3	-0.5	-4.1
55-59	3.	-22.	-19.	1.4	-9.6	-4.2
60-64	-15.	-5.	-20.	-5.7	-2.3	-4.1
65-69	-5.	8.	2.	-2.6	3.5	0.5
70-74	-14.	-11.	-24.	-6.9	-4.4	-5.5
75+	2.	16.	19.	0.3	2.3	1.3
TOTAL	-441.	-461.	-901.	-11.5	-12.1	-11.8

LAKE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-4.	4.	-0.	-1.9	1.9	-0.1
5-9	-10.	-4.	-14.	-4.8	-2.2	-3.6
10-14	-26.	-23.	-50.	-6.9	-6.1	-6.5
15-19	-6.	59.	52.	-1.2	11.7	5.1
20-24	-7.	8.	1.	-1.1	1.4	0.1
25-29	-292.	-297.	-589.	-40.5	-44.4	-42.3
30-34	-221.	-205.	-426.	-39.6	-40.4	-40.0
35-39	-51.	-36.	-87.	-19.3	-15.6	-17.6
40-44	-2.	-20.	-22.	-0.9	-8.1	-4.7
45-49	5.	-31.	-27.	2.0	-11.9	-5.3
50-54	-26.	-13.	-39.	-8.3	-4.4	-6.4
55-59	-1.	-10.	-11.	-0.4	-3.5	-2.0
60-64	8.	-21.	-13.	2.7	-6.1	-2.0
65-69	-1.	9.	8.	-0.4	3.2	1.3
70-74	-2.	19.	17.	-0.6	6.7	2.9
75+	12.	62.	74.	1.7	7.1	4.7
TOTAL	-625.	-501.	-1126.	-11.0	-8.7	-9.8

LAWRENCE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	3.	2.	4.	0.7	0.4	0.6
5-9	-85.	-31.	-116.	-23.6	-9.8	-17.1
10-14	-28.	13.	-15.	-3.8	2.2	-1.1
15-19	192.	244.	436.	22.4	31.3	26.7
20-24	112.	179.	291.	12.3	19.3	15.8
25-29	-299.	-330.	-629.	-25.2	-30.1	-27.5
30-34	-223.	-223.	-446.	-25.3	-28.4	-26.7
35-39	-33.	22.	-11.	-6.8	5.4	-1.3
40-44	18.	-1.	17.	5.1	-0.2	2.3
45-49	-21.	-37.	-58.	-5.2	-8.0	-6.7
50-54	-11.	-9.	-20.	-2.3	-2.1	-2.2
55-59	25.	25.	50.	5.5	5.8	5.6
60-64	8.	1.	9.	1.7	0.3	1.0
65-69	14.	29.	43.	3.4	6.9	5.2
70-74	-2.	13.	11.	-0.6	3.2	1.5
75+	-8.	13.	5.	-1.1	1.2	0.3
TOTAL	-339.	-91.	-430.	-3.9	-1.0	-2.5

LINCOLN

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	118.	101.	219.	41.0	39.2	40.1
5-9	199.	218.	416.	107.4	108.7	108.1
10-14	160.	127.	287.	37.6	31.5	34.6
15-19	66.	53.	119.	12.0	9.7	10.9
20-24	-185.	-197.	-382.	-25.6	-29.3	-27.4
25-29	-1.	4.	2.	-0.3	0.7	0.2
30-34	278.	207.	485.	116.4	74.6	94.0
35-39	106.	119.	225.	33.8	44.9	38.9
40-44	84.	61.	146.	35.5	22.9	28.8
45-49	37.	36.	72.	13.8	12.0	12.8
50-54	18.	-1.	18.	5.6	-0.2	2.7
55-59	4.	11.	15.	1.2	3.3	2.2
60-64	28.	-11.	17.	8.6	-3.1	2.6
65-69	-1.	-9.	-10.	-0.3	-2.6	-1.5
70-74	15.	8.	23.	4.6	2.7	3.7
75+	-11.	73.	62.	-1.3	7.2	3.3
TOTAL	914.	800.	1713.	15.7	13.5	14.6

LYMAN

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-14.	6.	-9.	-12.5	5.4	-4.0
5-9	-17.	-6.	-23.	-16.0	-6.7	-11.6
10-14	1.	-2.	-0.	0.7	-1.0	-0.1
15-19	-65.	-57.	-122.	-24.9	-26.6	-25.7
20-24	-84.	-101.	-184.	-32.2	-42.7	-37.2
25-29	-40.	-61.	-101.	-21.0	-31.0	-26.1
30-34	17.	31.	48.	17.9	31.3	24.8
35-39	-19.	-17.	-36.	-16.5	-13.9	-15.2
40-44	-23.	-7.	-30.	-21.2	-7.0	-14.7
45-49	-12.	-25.	-38.	-11.0	-20.9	-16.2
50-54	-5.	-11.	-16.	-4.8	-10.2	-7.4
55-59	-2.	-4.	-7.	-1.9	-4.9	-3.3
60-64	-30.	-9.	-39.	-23.8	-9.1	-17.3
65-69	-20.	-14.	-33.	-14.9	-15.9	-15.3
70-74	-8.	-14.	-22.	-8.4	-15.5	-11.9
75+	-20.	-23.	-43.	-9.2	-11.0	-10.0
TOTAL	-341.	-315.	-655.	-16.1	-16.2	-16.1

MCCOOK

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-13.	-5.	-17.	-9.2	-3.7	-6.6
5-9	16.	34.	50.	14.2	31.4	22.7
10-14	9.	-20.	-11.	3.0	-7.1	-1.8
15-19	-64.	-72.	-136.	-16.5	-19.8	-18.1
20-24	-192.	-258.	-450.	-45.2	-60.7	-52.9
25-29	-151.	-125.	-277.	-41.5	-39.8	-40.7
30-34	19.	34.	54.	12.2	26.2	18.5
35-39	8.	16.	24.	5.2	10.4	7.8
40-44	-7.	-9.	-16.	-4.9	-7.0	-5.9
45-49	2.	-4.	-3.	1.2	-2.7	-0.9
50-54	-10.	2.	-9.	-4.7	0.8	-2.1
55-59	-6.	-1.	-7.	-3.4	-0.3	-1.8
60-64	-6.	-28.	-34.	-2.6	-10.8	-7.0
65-69	-23.	-0.	-23.	-10.3	0.0	-5.4
70-74	-4.	-6.	-11.	-2.5	-3.6	-3.0
75+	-30.	0.	-30.	-5.6	0.0	-2.6
TOTAL	-454.	-442.	-895.	-12.5	-12.3	-12.4

MCPHERSON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	8.	-5.	3.	14.1	-7.7	2.3
5-9	21.	-9.	12.	33.0	-13.1	9.2
10-14	-15.	-16.	-31.	-9.0	-10.2	-9.6
15-19	-61.	-66.	-127.	-23.9	-28.9	-26.3
20-24	-198.	-205.	-403.	-62.6	-67.6	-65.0
25-29	-117.	-162.	-279.	-48.9	-59.9	-54.7
30-34	24.	1.	25.	28.3	1.0	14.2
35-39	6.	-5.	0.	6.9	-5.8	0.3
40-44	-7.	-0.	-7.	-6.1	-0.3	-3.3
45-49	-12.	-28.	-40.	-9.5	-18.7	-14.5
50-54	-12.	-24.	-36.	-8.3	-13.2	-11.0
55-59	-28.	-10.	-38.	-14.7	-6.5	-11.1
60-64	-6.	-7.	-13.	-3.6	-4.8	-4.2
65-69	-6.	-4.	-10.	-3.9	-3.0	-3.4
70-74	3.	1.	4.	2.9	0.8	1.7
75+	-2.	-15.	-17.	-0.6	-3.8	-2.3
TOTAL	-402.	-555.	-957.	-16.2	-21.8	-19.0

MARSHALL

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	11.	10.	21.	13.1	10.5	11.7
5-9	-6.	13.	7.	-6.7	14.7	3.6
10-14	32.	-8.	24.	14.1	-3.4	5.3
15-19	-49.	-61.	-110.	-15.6	-19.3	-17.4
20-24	-164.	-196.	-361.	-48.8	-59.5	-54.1
25-29	-96.	-110.	-206.	-34.4	-42.4	-38.2
30-34	40.	21.	61.	33.0	17.3	25.0
35-39	21.	3.	24.	17.8	1.8	9.2
40-44	11.	2.	13.	8.2	1.6	4.7
45-49	-8.	0.	-8.	-5.4	0.1	-2.7
50-54	7.	-6.	1.	4.4	-3.6	0.4
55-59	-16.	-8.	-24.	-9.2	-5.5	-7.5
60-64	-2.	-14.	-15.	-0.9	-7.6	-4.2
65-69	-7.	8.	1.	-4.3	4.1	0.2
70-74	5.	16.	20.	2.9	11.6	7.0
75+	-7.	-26.	-33.	-1.4	-5.5	-3.4
TOTAL	-230.	-355.	-585.	-7.6	-12.0	-9.8

MEADE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	186.	175.	361.	39.5	40.7	40.1
5-9	346.	317.	664.	101.4	100.2	100.8
10-14	155.	241.	396.	21.9	39.2	30.0
15-19	307.	-121.	186.	32.4	-12.4	9.7
20-24	134.	-146.	-12.	12.4	-13.8	-0.6
25-29	283.	418.	702.	33.2	66.2	47.3
30-34	-496.	422.	-75.	-33.9	107.9	-4.0
35-39	199.	126.	325.	39.1	27.0	33.3
40-44	8.	-93.	-85.	1.6	-17.1	-8.3
45-49	-220.	-143.	-363.	-32.8	-25.7	-29.6
50-54	-55.	-6.	-61.	-11.0	-1.5	-6.9
55-59	-7.	20.	13.	-1.8	6.1	1.7
60-64	21.	19.	40.	6.1	6.0	6.1
65-69	58.	57.	114.	18.8	20.5	19.6
70-74	18.	0.	18.	6.6	0.1	3.6
75+	4.	-17.	-13.	0.5	-2.6	-1.0
TOTAL	940.	1271.	2211.	10.2	17.2	13.3

MELLETTE

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-8.	-9.	-17.	-12.8	-13.0	-12.9
5-9	-9.	-29.	-38.	-13.8	-42.4	-28.7
10-14	-16.	-22.	-38.	-11.7	-16.9	-14.2
15-19	-32.	-22.	-54.	-21.1	-16.6	-19.0
20-24	-45.	-50.	-95.	-28.0	-36.4	-31.9
25-29	-23.	-40.	-63.	-20.4	-36.4	-28.3
30-34	-13.	-0.	-14.	-16.8	-0.5	-9.3
35-39	-34.	-19.	-54.	-40.5	-24.8	-33.0
40-44	-1.	-1.	-2.	-1.3	-2.1	-1.7
45-49	-22.	-10.	-31.	-28.7	-16.1	-23.1
50-54	3.	-1.	2.	5.0	-2.2	1.4
55-59	-13.	-20.	-33.	-17.7	-29.9	-23.6
60-64	-1.	-12.	-14.	-3.0	-27.6	-14.9
65-69	-5.	-11.	-16.	-9.4	-19.5	-14.7
70-74	-8.	3.	-5.	-14.7	6.7	-4.8
75+	-6.	-7.	-14.	-4.7	-7.3	-5.8
TOTAL	-233.	-251.	-485.	-18.3	-22.0	-20.0

MINER

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-3.	-4.	-7.	-4.2	-5.3	-4.7
5-9	-3.	12.	9.	-4.7	19.4	7.7
10-14	-3.	-13.	-16.	-2.3	-7.9	-5.4
15-19	-32.	-51.	-83.	-16.1	-26.6	-21.3
20-24	-124.	-152.	-275.	-52.2	-57.7	-55.1
25-29	-93.	-130.	-223.	-39.0	-57.5	-48.0
30-34	5.	-4.	1.	5.5	-5.2	0.4
35-39	-1.	-12.	-14.	-1.7	-14.7	-8.2
40-44	-10.	-2.	-12.	-16.4	-2.5	-8.7
45-49	-6.	-1.	-7.	-8.1	-0.8	-4.0
50-54	-6.	-2.	-8.	-5.0	-1.5	-3.1
55-59	-2.	0.	-2.	-1.3	0.1	-0.6
60-64	3.	-9.	-6.	1.8	-5.8	-2.1
65-69	1.	-25.	-24.	0.6	-16.5	-7.9
70-74	-2.	5.	3.	-1.5	4.4	1.2
75+	-10.	-10.	-21.	-2.9	-2.5	-2.7
TOTAL	-287.	-398.	-685.	-13.3	-17.4	-15.4

MINNEHAHA

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	96.	46.	141.	4.3	2.1	3.2
5-9	227.	335.	562.	11.2	17.3	14.2
10-14	313.	251.	564.	7.7	6.3	7.0
15-19	-128.	508.	380.	-2.5	9.8	3.7
20-24	43.	1224.	1267.	0.8	23.5	11.9
25-29	661.	151.	812.	14.2	2.9	8.2
30-34	1223.	46.	1269.	38.0	1.1	17.1
35-39	197.	36.	232.	6.8	1.2	3.9
40-44	64.	118.	182.	2.6	4.6	3.6
45-49	116.	-3.	113.	4.7	-0.1	2.2
50-54	33.	-29.	4.	1.3	-1.1	0.1
55-59	-1.	21.	19.	0.0	0.8	0.4
60-64	-57.	7.	-50.	-2.4	0.3	-1.0
65-69	-44.	47.	3.	-2.3	2.2	0.1
70-74	-74.	0.	-74.	-4.5	0.0	-2.1
75+	-2.	197.	195.	0.0	3.5	2.0
TOTAL	2667.	2955.	5622.	5.9	6.0	5.9

MOODY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	12.	13.	25.	8.5	10.0	9.2
5-9	15.	48.	63.	12.7	43.3	27.4
10-14	40.	3.	43.	15.2	1.0	7.6
15-19	-53.	-66.	-119.	-14.9	-19.5	-17.1
20-24	-228.	-206.	-434.	-48.8	-52.1	-50.3
25-29	-262.	-343.	-605.	-52.3	-58.3	-55.6
30-34	11.	39.	50.	5.6	22.4	13.4
35-39	13.	29.	42.	8.3	18.8	13.5
40-44	26.	12.	38.	20.0	8.6	14.1
45-49	24.	11.	35.	16.8	7.7	12.2
50-54	-4.	-27.	-30.	-2.1	-15.3	-8.8
55-59	-10.	-28.	-37.	-4.5	-11.8	-8.4
60-64	7.	-13.	-6.	3.3	-5.9	-1.4
65-69	-24.	-10.	-34.	-10.5	-5.0	-7.9
70-74	-30.	-37.	-66.	-14.3	-17.7	-16.0
75+	-9.	-58.	-67.	-1.8	-9.7	-6.1
TOTAL	-471.	-632.	-1103.	-12.6	-16.3	-14.5

PENNINGTON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-677.	-547.	-1224.	-33.8	-29.0	-31.4
5-9	-963.	-752.	-1716.	-50.5	-41.3	-46.0
10-14	73.	-145.	-72.	2.7	-5.3	-1.3
15-19	292.	412.	704.	8.7	13.0	10.7
20-24	1469.	752.	2221.	43.8	22.8	33.4
25-29	721.	375.	1097.	23.4	12.4	18.0
30-34	-133.	-331.	-463.	-4.4	-11.3	-7.8
35-39	-32.	-10.	-41.	-1.6	-0.5	-1.0
40-44	0.	-47.	-47.	0.0	-2.6	-1.4
45-49	10.	-46.	-36.	0.6	-2.7	-1.1
50-54	-95.	29.	-66.	-5.8	1.8	-2.0
55-59	36.	-29.	8.	2.5	-1.9	0.3
60-64	-24.	-14.	-38.	-1.9	-1.1	-1.4
65-69	1.	-2.	-2.	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
70-74	2.	-31.	-29.	0.2	-2.9	-1.4
75+	-88.	-52.	-140.	-4.4	-2.1	-3.1
TOTAL	595.	-439.	156.	2.0	-1.5	0.3

PERKINS

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	2.	-4.	-2.	1.9	-4.1	-1.1
5-9	23.	13.	36.	28.5	18.4	23.8
10-14	17.	6.	23.	8.9	3.5	6.3
15-19	-41.	-22.	-63.	-16.5	-9.6	-13.1
20-24	-89.	-102.	-191.	-32.2	-38.8	-35.4
25-29	-82.	-63.	-145.	-31.9	-28.8	-30.5
30-34	42.	38.	80.	34.7	36.2	35.4
35-39	3.	4.	7.	2.8	3.8	3.3
40-44	9.	9.	18.	9.6	8.4	8.9
45-49	4.	4.	8.	3.3	2.9	3.1
50-54	-8.	-1.	-9.	-6.1	-0.7	-3.3
55-59	12.	-2.	9.	8.0	-1.3	3.2
60-64	4.	4.	8.	2.1	3.0	2.5
65-69	-3.	3.	0.	-1.9	2.7	0.0
70-74	-7.	7.	-1.	-5.7	5.9	-0.3
75+	-19.	-10.	-29.	-7.1	-3.2	-5.0
TOTAL	-135.	-116.	-251.	-5.5	-5.0	-5.3

POTTER

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-23.	-8.	-32.	-28.2	-9.6	-18.6
5-9	-80.	-92.	-172.	-71.4	-79.1	-75.3
10-14	-36.	-40.	-76.	-17.5	-20.2	-18.8
15-19	-80.	-75.	-155.	-31.9	-30.8	-31.4
20-24	-171.	-200.	-372.	-63.0	-66.6	-64.9
25-29	-72.	-74.	-146.	-34.8	-39.6	-37.1
30-34	17.	-8.	9.	18.6	-6.6	4.4
35-39	-0.	-19.	-19.	-0.1	-18.7	-9.3
40-44	-14.	-18.	-32.	-13.1	-15.7	-14.5
45-49	-22.	-19.	-41.	-19.7	-17.4	-18.6
50-54	-25.	-28.	-53.	-20.4	-19.8	-20.1
55-59	-5.	-6.	-11.	-3.7	-6.3	-4.8
60-64	3.	4.	7.	3.1	3.8	3.5
65-69	2.	-8.	-6.	1.7	-6.1	-2.5
70-74	-10.	-7.	-17.	-8.9	-7.6	-8.3
75+	-2.	3.	1.	-0.8	1.1	0.2
TOTAL	-519.	-596.	-1114.	-23.5	-26.5	-25.0

ROBERTS

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	2.	-48.	-46.	0.6	-19.5	-9.5
5-9	-50.	-45.	-95.	-19.1	-18.1	-18.6
10-14	31.	1.	32.	5.8	0.1	3.1
15-19	-103.	-132.	-234.	-15.5	-20.7	-18.1
20-24	-303.	-378.	-681.	-45.2	-56.1	-50.7
25-29	-207.	-178.	-384.	-37.6	-34.9	-36.3
30-34	82.	54.	137.	33.5	22.0	27.7
35-39	22.	27.	49.	8.5	10.4	9.5
40-44	9.	-21.	-13.	3.4	-9.2	-2.6
45-49	-5.	-28.	-33.	-2.2	-9.4	-6.2
50-54	-8.	-1.	-9.	-2.7	-0.3	-1.6
55-59	-26.	-22.	-48.	-8.2	-7.4	-7.8
60-64	-10.	-13.	-23.	-3.2	-4.2	-3.7
65-69	-3.	-15.	-17.	-0.7	-4.4	-2.5
70-74	-12.	-24.	-36.	-3.6	-7.6	-5.5
75+	-16.	-12.	-28.	-1.9	-1.3	-1.6
TOTAL	-598.	-834.	-1432.	-10.1	-14.4	-12.3

SANBORN

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	0.	-3.	-3.	0.0	-4.9	-2.4
5-9	-15.	12.	-3.	-24.4	25.9	-2.7
10-14	-1.	1.	0.	-0.5	0.5	0.0
15-19	-20.	-30.	-50.	-9.5	-18.5	-13.5
20-24	-132.	-134.	-266.	-54.9	-58.2	-56.5
25-29	-52.	-73.	-125.	-29.1	-38.8	-34.1
30-34	5.	1.	6.	5.5	1.0	3.7
35-39	-9.	-3.	-12.	-12.4	-4.4	-8.3
40-44	4.	0.	4.	7.6	0.1	3.5
45-49	2.	3.	4.	2.1	2.2	2.2
50-54	-5.	-6.	-11.	-3.8	-6.6	-5.0
55-59	-5.	-11.	-16.	-4.2	-10.2	-7.0
60-64	-10.	-12.	-23.	-9.7	-10.7	-10.2
65-69	-10.	-16.	-25.	-8.1	-14.2	-11.0
70-74	-1.	-7.	-8.	-0.8	-7.5	-4.2
75+	-7.	-19.	-26.	-2.7	-6.7	-4.8
TOTAL	-255.	-300.	-554.	-13.6	-16.5	-15.0

SHANNON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-6.	-7.	-13.	-1.5	-1.7	-1.6
5-9	12.	-5.	7.	3.0	-1.3	0.9
10-14	159.	67.	226.	25.5	11.0	18.3
15-19	52.	86.	138.	8.0	14.5	11.1
20-24	-38.	-29.	-67.	-6.8	-5.0	-5.9
25-29	37.	16.	53.	9.6	3.6	6.4
30-34	134.	38.	172.	57.3	12.0	31.2
35-39	-1.	7.	5.	-0.6	2.8	1.1
40-44	32.	30.	62.	18.5	14.5	16.3
45-49	4.	2.	5.	1.8	0.7	1.3
50-54	7.	4.	11.	3.9	2.3	3.1
55-59	7.	15.	22.	4.2	9.6	6.9
60-64	-7.	-18.	-24.	-4.9	-11.3	-8.4
65-69	-4.	-9.	-13.	-2.7	-7.7	-5.0
70-74	-8.	-16.	-25.	-8.0	-16.5	-12.1
75+	-12.	-24.	-36.	-4.5	-10.1	-7.1
TOTAL	368.	158.	525.	9.1	3.8	6.4

SPINK

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-16.	15.	-1.	-9.1	9.4	-0.4
5-9	-9.	8.	-1.	-5.0	4.9	-0.2
10-14	-31.	-8.	-40.	-8.0	-2.5	-5.5
15-19	-94.	-66.	-161.	-18.6	-14.4	-16.6
20-24	-271.	-204.	-475.	-43.9	-35.5	-39.9
25-29	-150.	-121.	-271.	-28.4	-26.2	-27.4
30-34	10.	-2.	8.	3.6	-0.9	1.4
35-39	-23.	-55.	-78.	-8.7	-21.4	-15.0
40-44	-38.	-17.	-55.	-14.4	-6.8	-10.7
45-49	-21.	-9.	-30.	-7.9	-3.3	-5.6
50-54	-47.	-30.	-77.	-14.6	-9.2	-11.9
55-59	-29.	-44.	-73.	-8.8	-14.1	-11.3
60-64	-25.	-30.	-55.	-8.0	-9.6	-8.9
65-69	-36.	-29.	-65.	-12.7	-10.1	-11.4
70-74	-45.	-47.	-93.	-18.4	-15.1	-16.6
75+	-41.	-50.	-90.	-5.8	-5.8	-5.8
TOTAL	-867.	-690.	-1557.	-16.3	-13.1	-14.7

STANLEY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-32.	13.	-19.	-44.8	20.0	-13.4
5-9	22.	-10.	12.	43.2	-15.8	10.8
10-14	-1.	-12.	-13.	-0.5	-9.8	-5.3
15-19	-14.	-1.	-15.	-10.6	-0.4	-5.4
20-24	-71.	-36.	-107.	-44.3	-26.1	-35.8
25-29	1.	-7.	-6.	0.8	-5.9	-2.4
30-34	19.	15.	33.	25.8	18.1	21.7
35-39	18.	12.	30.	28.9	16.2	22.1
40-44	-11.	-5.	-16.	-14.4	-7.4	-11.2
45-49	4.	-11.	-7.	6.9	-17.5	-5.8
50-54	-10.	-14.	-24.	-13.9	-22.1	-17.7
55-59	-18.	-4.	-23.	-27.0	-7.0	-17.2
60-64	-13.	-10.	-23.	-16.2	-17.1	-16.6
65-69	-11.	-10.	-21.	-15.9	-15.7	-15.8
70-74	-7.	-5.	-11.	-10.7	-8.3	-9.6
75+	-5.	-22.	-27.	-4.6	-24.9	-14.1
TOTAL	-129.	-106.	-235.	-10.2	-8.9	-9.6

SULLY

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-37.	-58.	-95.	-62.1	-76.0	-70.0
5-9	1.	-6.	-5.	2.6	-15.0	-6.3
10-14	6.	-23.	-17.	6.3	-23.4	-9.1
15-19	-37.	-55.	-93.	-25.2	-34.2	-29.9
20-24	-112.	-73.	-185.	-62.7	-48.8	-56.3
25-29	-43.	-36.	-79.	-36.0	-36.9	-36.4
30-34	24.	7.	31.	54.4	16.6	35.3
35-39	-9.	-9.	-18.	-15.1	-13.8	-14.4
40-44	-4.	-0.	-4.	-6.1	-0.1	-3.1
45-49	-13.	-22.	-35.	-16.0	-24.8	-20.5
50-54	-17.	-15.	-33.	-25.0	-28.0	-26.3
55-59	-9.	-14.	-23.	-13.6	-22.7	-17.9
60-64	-7.	-1.	-8.	-12.4	-2.5	-7.7
65-69	-7.	-1.	-9.	-11.3	-3.1	-8.1
70-74	-3.	-1.	-5.	-8.9	-2.9	-5.5
75+	-7.	-13.	-20.	-5.2	-10.9	-7.8
TOTAL	-275.	-322.	-597.	-22.6	-28.1	-25.3

TODD

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	58.	25.	84.	25.6	10.4	17.7
5-9	-100.	-54.	-154.	-36.8	-19.2	-27.9
10-14	-27.	-47.	-74.	-6.0	-9.9	-8.0
15-19	-119.	-43.	-162.	-24.5	-9.9	-17.7
20-24	-169.	-112.	-281.	-35.1	-25.0	-30.3
25-29	-51.	0.	-51.	-14.0	0.0	-7.1
30-34	45.	33.	79.	22.0	15.3	18.5
35-39	13.	-26.	-12.	7.4	-12.7	-3.2
40-44	-24.	-24.	-49.	-15.5	-15.0	-15.2
45-49	-9.	-24.	-33.	-5.8	-13.7	-10.1
50-54	-12.	-6.	-19.	-8.0	-4.0	-5.9
55-59	-4.	-8.	-12.	-2.6	-5.7	-4.1
60-64	-36.	-8.	-44.	-25.7	-7.5	-17.9
65-69	-15.	-21.	-36.	-14.6	-21.5	-18.0
70-74	-22.	-20.	-42.	-24.1	-23.8	-24.0
75+	-33.	-41.	-74.	-15.3	-20.5	-17.8
TOTAL	-506.	-376.	-882.	-15.1	-11.5	-13.3

TRIPP

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-51.	-23.	-74.	-27.3	-12.3	-19.9
5-9	-35.	-46.	-81.	-18.4	-28.1	-22.9
10-14	-3.	-43.	-46.	-1.0	-13.4	-7.4
15-19	-92.	-130.	-221.	-21.5	-28.9	-25.3
20-24	-229.	-226.	-454.	-43.9	-47.1	-45.4
25-29	-127.	-165.	-292.	-32.2	-41.0	-36.7
30-34	5.	0.	5.	2.7	0.1	1.3
35-39	-3.	-39.	-42.	-1.7	-18.5	-10.4
40-44	-14.	-18.	-32.	-7.3	-9.6	-8.4
45-49	-16.	-11.	-27.	-7.6	-5.2	-6.4
50-54	-53.	-27.	-80.	-21.6	-11.0	-16.3
55-59	-16.	-33.	-49.	-6.2	-13.1	-9.7
60-64	-28.	-35.	-62.	-10.3	-14.6	-12.3
65-69	-16.	-22.	-38.	-6.4	-10.0	-8.1
70-74	-18.	-8.	-26.	-9.2	-4.8	-7.1
75+	-18.	-25.	-44.	-4.2	-5.1	-4.7
TOTAL	-712.	-850.	-1562.	-17.5	-20.7	-19.1

TURNER

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	39.	10.	49.	24.5	6.9	16.1
5-9	70.	42.	112.	55.5	31.9	43.4
10-14	60.	59.	119.	19.8	20.9	20.3
15-19	-42.	-106.	-148.	-10.1	-23.4	-17.0
20-24	-223.	-291.	-514.	-42.9	-54.3	-48.7
25-29	-163.	-156.	-319.	-32.9	-34.4	-33.6
30-34	98.	65.	163.	48.0	35.0	41.9
35-39	30.	22.	52.	17.8	10.9	14.0
40-44	18.	10.	28.	9.6	5.0	7.2
45-49	16.	-5.	12.	7.3	-1.8	2.5
50-54	-10.	-6.	-16.	-3.4	-1.9	-2.7
55-59	-33.	-18.	-51.	-11.0	-5.6	-8.2
60-64	14.	-7.	6.	4.3	-2.5	1.0
65-69	22.	-17.	5.	7.2	-5.7	0.8
70-74	14.	42.	56.	4.6	15.3	9.7
75+	15.	-35.	-20.	1.8	-3.6	-1.1
TOTAL	-74.	-391.	-465.	-1.5	-7.8	-4.7

UNION

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	67.	43.	110.	29.0	17.6	23.2
5-9	113.	66.	178.	58.4	34.4	46.5
10-14	71.	30.	101.	18.3	8.5	13.6
15-19	-57.	20.	-37.	-11.7	4.2	-3.9
20-24	-116.	-60.	-175.	-21.1	-13.0	-17.4
25-29	38.	-20.	18.	8.0	-4.3	2.0
30-34	142.	108.	250.	55.1	44.3	49.8
35-39	40.	42.	81.	16.3	17.7	17.0
40-44	20.	33.	54.	10.4	15.4	13.1
45-49	21.	18.	39.	9.9	7.9	8.8
50-54	28.	16.	44.	10.7	5.3	7.8
55-59	24.	-4.	20.	7.6	-1.5	3.2
60-64	-9.	5.	-4.	-3.3	1.8	-0.8
65-69	13.	14.	27.	4.7	5.4	5.1
70-74	-3.	-13.	-16.	-1.5	-5.4	-3.5
75+	-11.	-9.	-20.	-1.7	-1.2	-1.4
TOTAL	381.	288.	669.	7.9	6.0	6.9

WALWORTH

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-20.	-36.	-56.	-12.9	-23.5	-18.1
5-9	-40.	-47.	-86.	-27.8	-28.6	-28.2
10-14	-58.	-42.	-100.	-16.6	-12.7	-14.7
15-19	-106.	-145.	-251.	-25.4	-31.3	-28.6
20-24	-206.	-205.	-411.	-47.6	-48.4	-48.0
25-29	-100.	-113.	-212.	-28.5	-29.7	-29.1
30-34	38.	-0.	38.	22.2	0.0	10.3
35-39	-22.	-19.	-41.	-12.0	-9.4	-10.7
40-44	-2.	-9.	-10.	-0.8	-4.4	-2.6
45-49	-5.	-31.	-37.	-3.0	-15.2	-9.6
50-54	-13.	-22.	-35.	-6.0	-9.6	-7.9
55-59	-20.	-21.	-41.	-8.4	-10.0	-9.2
60-64	-6.	-18.	-24.	-2.9	-8.9	-5.9
65-69	-10.	2.	-8.	-5.0	1.2	-1.9
70-74	-6.	2.	-4.	-3.0	0.7	-1.0
75+	19.	8.	26.	3.7	1.4	2.5
TOTAL	-557.	-696.	-1253.	-14.6	-17.3	-16.0

YANKTON

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-17.	-54.	-71.	-4.4	-13.9	-9.1
5-9	-7.	-54.	-61.	-1.9	-15.1	-8.5
10-14	-7.	-25.	-32.	-0.9	-3.3	-2.1
15-19	-21.	40.	18.	-2.4	4.7	1.1
20-24	-17.	194.	178.	-1.7	22.5	9.6
25-29	-23.	-179.	-202.	-2.7	-17.4	-10.7
30-34	-96.	-273.	-369.	-12.9	-30.5	-22.5
35-39	3.	-21.	-19.	0.6	-3.7	-1.7
40-44	-10.	22.	12.	-2.3	4.9	1.3
45-49	11.	-24.	-13.	2.8	-5.4	-1.6
50-54	-36.	-21.	-56.	-6.7	-4.0	-5.4
55-59	-22.	-49.	-71.	-4.4	-9.1	-6.8
60-64	-24.	-55.	-80.	-4.5	-10.3	-7.4
65-69	-47.	-51.	-98.	-9.5	-9.6	-9.6
70-74	-62.	-13.	-76.	-14.0	-3.0	-8.5
75+	-61.	-140.	-201.	-6.3	-9.3	-8.1
TOTAL	-435.	-705.	-1139.	-4.8	-7.1	-6.0

ZIEBACH

AGE GROUP	MIGRANTS			MIGRATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	16.	3.	19.	22.6	3.5	12.6
5-9	-5.	-10.	-15.	-7.3	-13.8	-10.7
10-14	-7.	9.	2.	-5.8	6.8	0.7
15-19	-18.	-29.	-48.	-10.9	-19.3	-14.9
20-24	-64.	-54.	-118.	-42.4	-33.9	-38.0
25-29	-44.	-17.	-61.	-34.1	-18.3	-27.4
30-34	-11.	-7.	-19.	-15.2	-11.7	-13.6
35-39	7.	1.	8.	11.4	1.1	6.8
40-44	3.	-0.	3.	6.4	-0.4	2.9
45-49	-0.	-3.	-3.	-0.5	-5.1	-2.8
50-54	-11.	-7.	-19.	-15.3	-13.2	-14.4
55-59	-5.	-4.	-9.	-7.2	-6.6	-6.9
60-64	-7.	-7.	-14.	-13.9	-17.4	-15.4
65-69	-10.	-9.	-19.	-26.1	-30.7	-28.0
70-74	-1.	-4.	-6.	-4.7	-11.9	-8.6
75+	-11.	-24.	-35.	-13.7	-28.1	-21.1
TOTAL	-169.	-164.	-333.	-14.6	-15.4	-15.0

APPENDIX II

NET MIGRATION RATES, AGE 20-29 FOR SOUTH DAKOTA,
1960-1970 and 1970-1980, RANK ORDERED

County	1970-1980 20-29 Migration Rate	Rank	1960-1970 20-29 Migration Rate	Rank
Clay	+43.0	1	+81.2	1
Brookings	+26.1	2	+30.8	3
Pennington	+26.0	3	+ 4.9	4
Meade	+19.1	4	+46.0	2
Minnehaha	+10.1	5	- 6.0	5
Custer	+ 6.6	6	-36.3	18
Yankton	- 0.6	7	- 9.1	6
Shannon	- 0.7	8	-13.7	8
Hughes	- 2.9	9	-33.2	16
Fall River	- 3.9	10	-66.3	62
Union	- 8.0	11	-44.6	24
Lawrence	- 8.2	12	-17.9	10
Codington	-10.0	13	-39.3	19
Davison	-11.9	14	-23.7	12
Brown	-13.1	15	-18.4	11
Lincoln	-15.1	16	-48.5	32
Todd	-20.2	17	-13.5	7
Stanley	-20.6	18	-57.4	47
Lake	-22.7	19	-28.0	13
Butte	-23.6	20	-47.9	29
Jackson	-23.9	21	-17.6	9
Buffalo	-28.4	22	-32.3	14
Beadle	-28.5	23	-32.7	15
Haakon	-28.6	24	-50.4	37
Dewey	-29.1	25	-45.5	26
Mellette	-30.4	26	-40.1	20
Bennett	-30.8	27	-41.3	21
Harding	-31.8	28	-53.6	40
Grant	-32.3	29	-51.4	38
Lyman	-32.4	30	-42.3	22
Corson	-33.0	31	-55.2	43
Perkins	-33.1	32	-55 0	42
Ziebach	-33.6	33	-48.1	31
Spink	-34.2	34	-49.7	36
Bon Homme	-35.7	35	-35.8	17
Gregory	-37.7	36	-52.3	39
Charles Mix	-37.8	37	-57.4	47
Walworth	-39.3	38	-46.0	27
Brule	-40.4	39	-49.7	35
Hamlin	-40.6	40	-59.0	52

Day	-41.0	41	-61.0	56
Tripp	-41.5	42	-47.4	28
Turner	-41.5	42	-56.2	45
Deuel	-42.2	44	-62.8	60
Clark	-42.6	45	-68.0	66
Douglas	-43.6	46	-61.0	56
Roberts	-44.3	47	-59.4	53
Sanborn	-46.7	48	-61.3	57
Marshall	-47.0	49	-58.5	50
Hutchinson	-47.1	50	-56.1	44
Hanson	-47.3	51	-53.9	41
Jerauld	-47.3	51	-62.4	58
McCook	-47.5	53	-59.1	51
Kingsbury	-47.8	54	-62.8	60
Sully	-48.4	55	-45.5	26
Jones	-48.9	56	-49.4	34
Edmunds	-50.1	57	-59.0	50
Miner	-51.7	58	-67.4	65
Hand	-52.0	59	-59.4	53
Moody	-53.2	60	-66.5	63
Aurora	-53.5	61	-62.7	59
Potter	-53.5	61	-49.0	33
Hyde	-53.9	63	-42.8	23
Faulk	-55.9	64	-56.7	46
Campbell	-56.8	65	-60.9	55
McPherson	-60.4	66	-67.3	64
STATE TOTAL	-13.3	--	-30.85	--